THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

American Advertising and an American Press

What are the Powers Going To Do about Tariff Autonomy?

Russia and Great Britain in China

By H. N. Brailsford

Nationalists Move to Settle the Nanking Incident

By J. B. P.

Disillusioned Asia at Moscow

By Vincent Sheean

The New Foreign Y. M. C. A.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY MARCH 24, 1928

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Vol. XLIV No. 4.

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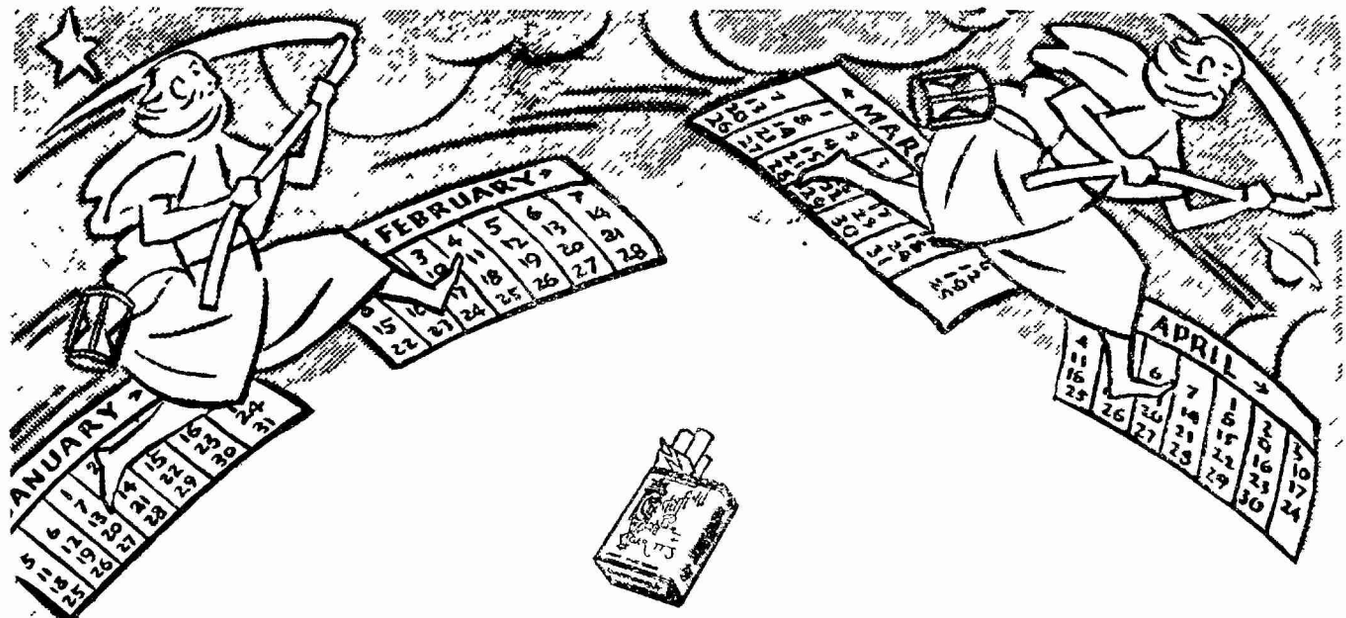

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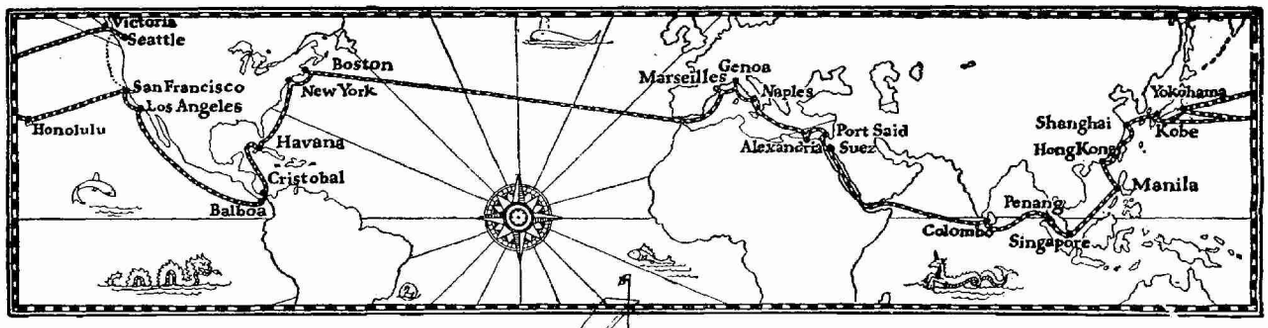

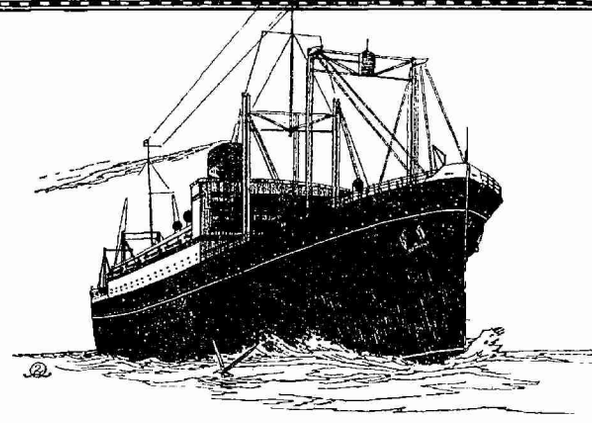

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The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

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WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND S ATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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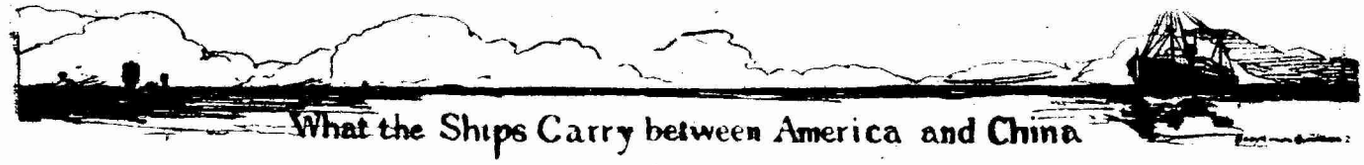


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. *Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1*

COMLIEBANK, Feb. 20.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Pls.	3,906
,, ,, Scrap ..	,,	511
Paper, Cigarette.....	,,	153
Wax, Paraffin	,,	337

STEEL INVENTOR,
February 20.
from U. S. A.

Lead-foil and Tinfoil, Mixture	Pls.	573
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	7,088
Iron Galvanized: Tubes.....	,,	258
Steel Sheets.....	,,	1,692
,, Wire Rope	,,	10
Steel, Galvanized: Shorts, Plain	,,	1,069
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	4,016
Fire-clay	,,	242
Glucose	,,	399

CHINESE PRINCE,
February 20
from U. S. A.

Iron Bolts	Pls.	5
Steel Pipes	,,	113
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	47
Steel, alvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,317
Tubes	,,	1,246
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	4,120
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,838
Aluminium Foil	,,	21
Tinfoil	,,	1
Glucose	,,	41
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	301
Leather, alf	,,	3
Starch	,,	893
Sulphur Black	,,	166
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	17,811
,, Stalk	,,	246
Cigarettes	Mille	45,000
Motor cycles	Pcs.	5
Typewriters	,,	31
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,815
Shoes Rubber	Pairs	912
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 13	Hk. Tls.	1,495
Treasure: Silver Bars....	Hk. Tls.	250,679

CUPRUM, February 20.
From U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Rough Logs.....Sup. ft.		26,522
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn..... Sup. ft.		965,122
Softwood, Clear Sup. ft.		159,457
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	168,784

CHINESE PRINCE,
February 20.
To New York.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	14
Bristles, Assorted	,,	99
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	118

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	390

PRESIDENT JACKSON,
February 24.
To Vancouver.

Cotton Socks	Pls.	2
Brassware	,,	8
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	371
Carpets Tientsin: Under 100 Sq ft. ..	Pcs.	21
Over ,, ,, ..	,,	21

To Seattle.

Brassware	Pls	11
Peas, White	,,	1,403
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	29
Woollen: Carpets, over 100 Sq. ft.....	Pcs.	2
Carpets under 100 Sq ft.	,,	6

To Toronto.

Brassware.....	Pls.	2

To Winnipeg.

Brassware	,,	2

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 465	,,	467
Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	5

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 40	,,	40

To Wilkesbarre.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 9	,,	9,91

To Chicago.

Cloisonnewre	Hk Tls.	1,728
Curious, Imitation..Hk. Tls.		535
Lace, Filet	,,	1,363

To Norfolk.

Tobacco, Leaf.... ..	Pls.	942

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 80.....	,,	80.14

To Montreal.

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	0.34
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.04
,, Embroidered	,,	0.35
,, Shawls	,,	0.22
Artificial Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.11
Brassware	,,	20

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 90	,,	90.08
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 30.....	,,	30.03
Yellow, other Ports Bls. 15.....	,,	15.60
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 39	,,	39.90
Silk, Piece Goods ...	,,	4.18
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	58.05
Books, Printed	,,	5
Brassware	,,	35
Feathers, Goose	,,	100
Hair, Human.....	,,	51
Rhubarb..	,,	25
Woodware	,,	9
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	579
,, Dog, ,,	Pcs.	240
,, Kid, ,,	,,	4,141
,, Marmot, ,,	,,	601
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	20,460
,, Wolf, ,,	,,	212
,, Raccoon	,,	2,000
,, Lamb, Leg, Mats	,,	388
,, Moufflon, Imitation (Goat)	,,	985
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned....	,,	15,750
Fans, Straw	,,	19,003
Curios, Imitation ..Hk. Tls.		2,652

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Hankow Bls. 19	Pls.	19.00
Yellow other Ports Bls. 1	,,	1.01

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai ...Bls. 11	,,	35.14
Walnuts, Shelled	,,	206

HAVRE MARU,
March 2.
To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	103

To New York.

Brassware	,,	19
Nutgalls	,,	218
Lacquerware	,,	9
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,046
Brassware, with Silver Finish	Pcs.	360

To San Francisco.

Brassware.....	Pls.	2
Woodware	,,	1

To Boston.

Silk, Cocoon Strippings Bls. 16.....	,,	50.92

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Another week has passed during which actual business done was on a very small scale, but prices on the local staple showed a steadily ascending tendency, registering at the close a rise of about Tls.0.50 to Tls.0.75 per picul higher than the level during the period last reported. Though no extra pressure in the demand for the raw material is as yet perceptible, the undertone in the rates at the close inclines more to firmer levels, which is attributable to no other influence than that of the tenacious attitude on the part of larger holders, in that they anticipate higher markets in the not too distant future, being swayed, at the moment, by the better feeling displayed in the yarn trade and the steadiness in Mid-Americans and Indians, as well as to the impossibility for the time being of any immediate opportunity to draw foreign supplies at more reasonable or even at the same rates as those ruling on the domestic growth.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, consumers will act wisely in exercising extreme vigilance in order to avail themselves of any depression in prices that may eventuate on the local staple and thus provide profitably as much as possible both for their current and future requirements.

Yarn:—Since the issue of our last week's report, the market has been keeping steady to firm with prices advanced by Tls.1.50 to Tls2.50 above the level last ruling. In all some 10,000 to 11,000 bales of local spinning have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Canton, Hankow, Kiangse, Tientsin, Ningpo, Amoy, Swatow, Wuhu and other interior ports.

Liverpool

American-Middling	10.63
American-Middling last reported	10.53
Tone of the Market, *Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.20 Spot
	18.79 May.
	18.60 July.
	18.28 Oct.
	18.18 Dec.
	18.15 Jan.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Mar.	307	
Fine Oomra, Mar.....	334	
Fully Good Broach, April/May.....	363	

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

		Tls.
Tungchow, Spot. Exwharf		38.00
Shanghai, Spot.....		36.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....		37.00
Shensi, No. 1 Mar.		38.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.		33.60

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS	Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North dep		7 00	7 20	8 50	9 05	12 10	12 35	14 20	16 10	18 10	19 35	21 30
Nansiang		7 28	7 50	—	9 39	12 42	13 05	14 59	16 41	18 42	20 12	22 13
Anting ,		7 49	8 19	—	10 10	13 05	13 29	15 30	17 03	19 07		—
Kunshan		8 17	8 48	10 11	10 51		14 04	16 08		19 44		—
Soochow		9 11	9 53	10 54	12 04		14 57	17 14		20 36		1 06
Wusih ,	6 35	10 13	11 05	11 50	13 30		15 50	18 28		21 35		2 50
Changchow	7 51	11 14	12 07	12 47	14 48		16 55	19 32				4.33
Tanyang	8 58	12 16		13 40	15 58		18 00					6 14
Chinkiang	10 05	13 10		14 23	17 09		18 57					7 02
Nanking arr	12 05	14 49		15 40	19.19		20 30					8 42

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express
Nanking dep				6 55	9 10			9 25	12 30		16 35	21 30
Chinkiang				8 43	10 46			11 40	14 30		18 54	0 24
Tanyang ,				9 28	11 25			12 45	15 28		19 50	1 26
Changchow		6 45		10 36	12 39		13 05	14 08	16 44		21 11	3.03
Wusih	5 30	7 55		11 45	13 32		14 20	15 45	17 47		22 15	4 35
Soochow	6 30	9 09		12 45	14 26		15 45	17 10	18 51			6 14
Kunshan	7.21	10 13		13 32	15 03		17 10	18 24	19 42			—
Anting	7 51	10 47	13 27	14 04	—	17 15	17 45	19 09	—			—
Nansiang	8 15	11 12	13 49	14 24	—	17 37	18 09	19.40	20 31	20 50		7 52
Shanghai North arr	8 40	11 37	14 15	14 50	16 00	18 03	18 42	20 10	20 55	21 19		8 16

From the 25th May, 1927

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

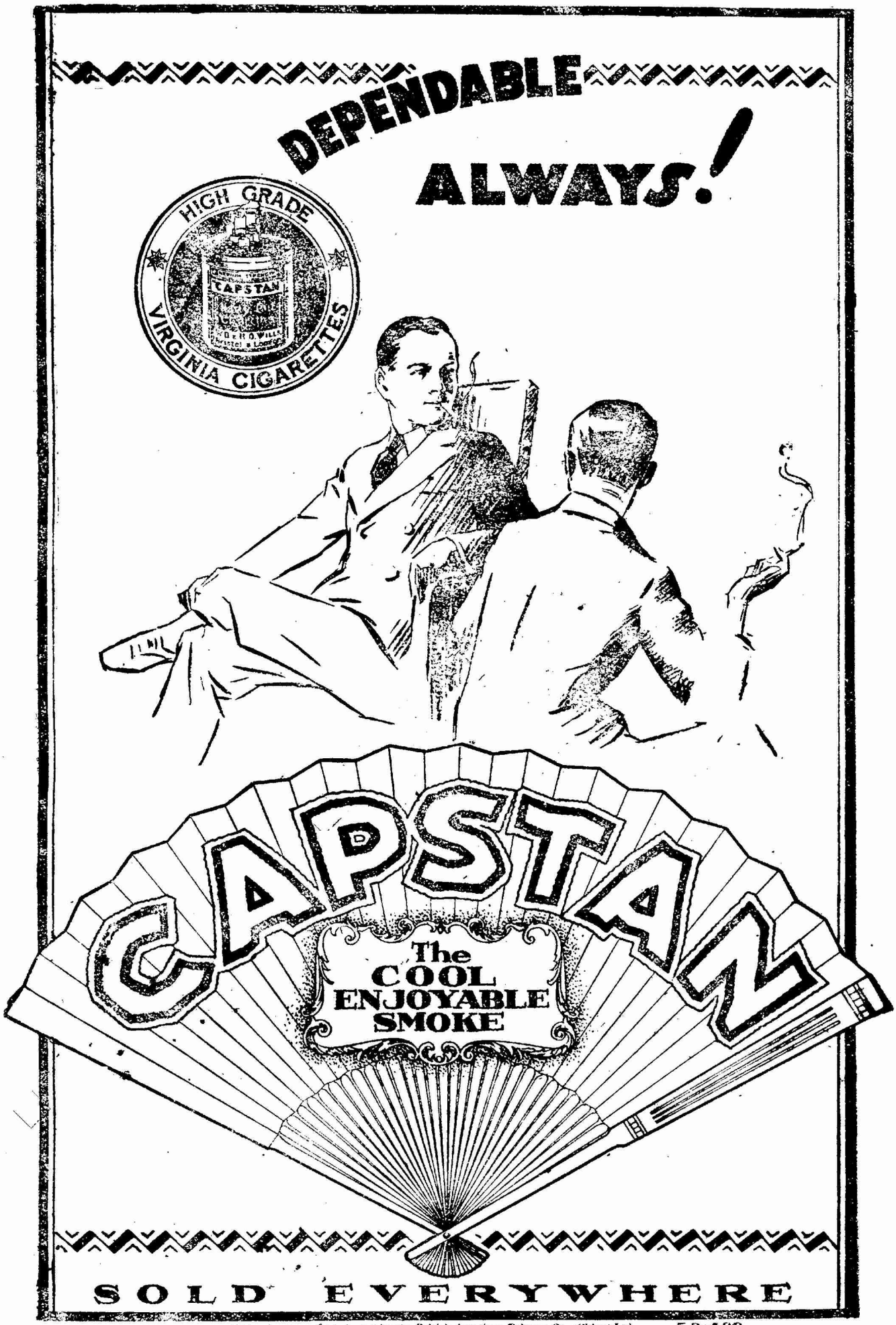
Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local
		*	*	*	*		*		*	*	
Shanghai N d		8 05	9 15	13 30	15 35	Zahkou d		7 15	9 05	13 35	15 25
Jessfield d		8 21	9 32	13 46	15 51	Hangchow d		7 40	9 40	14 00	15 51
Siccawei d		8 27	9 40	13 53	15 58	Changan d		8 32	11 05	15 06	17 03
Lunghwa J d		8 40	10 02	14 07	16 14	Yehzah d.		9 03	12 03	15 43	17 46
						Kashing d	7 55	9 44	12 57	16 32	18 25
Shanghai S d		8 15	9 30	13 40	15 45	Kashai d	8 0	10 08	13 35	16 59	(a)
Lunghwa J a		8 34	9 49	13 59	16 04	Sungkiang d	9 1	11 01	14 48	17 58	
Sungkiang d		9 20	11 00	14 53	17 08	Lunghwa J d	10 11	11 41	15 53	18 47	
Kashai d		10 09	12 07	15 48	18 10	Shanghai S a	10 30	12 00	16 12	19 07	
Kashing d	7 40	10 40	12 49	16 23	18 35						
Yehzah d.	8 25	11 14	13 40	17 03	(a)	Lunghwa J d	10 10	11 42	15 48	18 45	
Changan d	9 18	11.49	14 32	17 44		Siccawei d	10 19	11 49	15 57	18 54	
Hangchow d	10 34	12 45	16 00	18 55		Jessfield d	10 26	11 56	16 05	19 01	
Zahkou a	10 50	13 00	16 25	19 10		Shanghai N a	10 40	12 10	16 20	19 15	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao d	7 05	9 30	11 45	13 50	17 30	Zahkou d	8 15	10 35		15 10	18.35
Kenshangmun d	7.21	9 48	12 01	14 10	17 46	Hangchow d	8 34	10 54	12 38	15 29	18 58
Hangchow d	7 38	10 00	12 12	14 23	18 03	Kenshangmun d	8 46	11 06	12 51	15 46	19 11
Zahkou a	7 55	10 20	(a)	14 40	18 20	Konzenchiao a	9 00	11 20	13 05	16 00	19 25

Note —Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North
R—Restavrant



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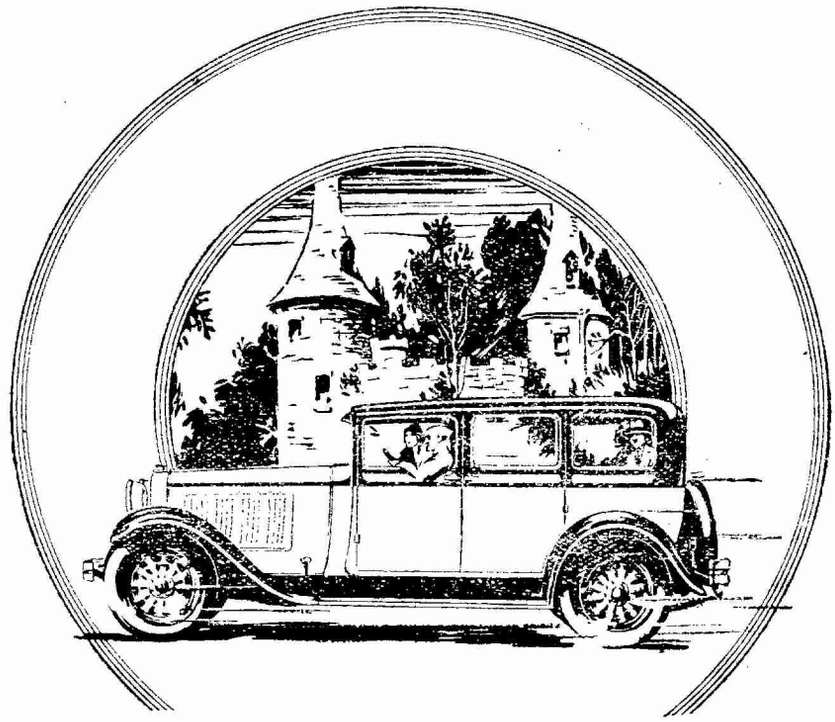

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The Dragon Motor Car Co., Inc., Hongkong
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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

44-112

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

THE NEW CHINESE POSTAL ARRANGEMENT

THE Peking Diplomatic Corps, whose duties in recent years have been chiefly concerned with the administration of the so-called Diplomatic Quarter in Peking, suddenly came to life on March 17 and made a formal protest against a new arrangement which the Northern and Southern Chinese Governments have entered into for the purpose of adapting the Chinese Post Office to conditions now prevailing in the Chinese Republic. Since there has been no disturbance of the Chinese mail service, aside from some labor trouble in recent years, the protest of the Peking Diplomatic Corps constituted the first intimation to foreigners in China that anything untoward had happened to the Chinese Postal Service. According to a Peking report issued by the semi-official Japanese *Toho News Service* on March 15, the Peking and Nanking Governments have just concluded a joint conference called for the purpose of adapting the Chinese Postal Service to present revolutionary conditions prevailing in the Republic. The arrangement decided upon provides for joint control of the service, the Northern and Southern Governments to appoint a director-general of posts, a co-director-general and deputy directors-general. The co-director-general, a Frenchman by nationality, Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, is to have charge of postal affairs in both North and South. In the event this position becomes vacant the two governments shall confer on the appointment of a successor. The present Peking administration is to be preserved, but each government will appoint a Chinese director-general to function in its territory. Nanking will create a separate auditing department. The postal funds will be deposited in a bank in the name of the Chinese director-general, but shall be controlled by the foreign co-director and shall not be monopolized by either government. Surplus funds shall not be withdrawn except upon the approval of both governments. After the agreement has come into effect, the two governments are to appoint representatives to consider the matter of bringing about economies and efficiency in the service such as the elimination of surplus employes, both Chinese and foreign, the appointment of Chinese postal commissioners and the abolition of discriminatory treatment toward Chinese employes.

ACCORDING to the protest of the Peking Diplomatic Corps, a report of which was wired to Shanghai by *Reuters*, the Powers signatory to the Washington Conference agreement consider the new arrangement a violation of the resolution adopted by the Washington Conference on February 1, 1922, on the grounds that the arrangement nullifies the authority of the foreign co-director

of posts. According to the Washington Conference resolution the Powers agreed to withdraw their postal agencies from Chinese soil on condition that China agree to:

1— Maintain an efficient postal service.
2— That China assure the Powers that she contemplates no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned.

It is of course impossible to forecast how the new arrangement will work from the standpoint of the efficiency of the Chinese postal service, but superficially it would appear that the Chinese have come to a very sensible arrangement for adjusting the postal service to actual conditions prevailing in the country. It really is remarkable that there has been so little disturbance of the Chinese post office in view of what has happened in China in the past two years. Aside from one or two strikes of postal employes there has been no actual disturbance of mail delivery even in districts which have been repeatedly swept by rival military factions. In view of the fact that the *Reuter* report dealing with the protest of the Peking Diplomatic Corps consisted largely of a summary of an editorial from the British newspaper in Tientsin, it occurs to us that there is little ground for apprehension. The editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* has become as accustomed to protesting against changes in China that he even attributes the Gobi dust storms to Bolshevik influence. A further testimonial to the efficiency of the Chinese Postal Service is contained in the annual report of the Chinese Postal Savings Bank which has just been issued, showing that deposits in the Post Office Banking Department amounted to $9,165, 918,08 in 1926, an increase of 20 percent over the previous year and that the number of depositors increased from 42,222 in 1925 to 51,695 in 1926. The report also states that nine new postal savings banks were opened and only four closed and that the total number of banks operating is 345.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ASKED FOR G $300,000 FOR CHINA FAMINE

THE Committee on Reference and Council of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, according to information received in Shanghai this week, has recommended to the American Red Cross that the sum of G. $300,000 be appropriated immediately for use in famine relief work in Shantung province. It was recommended that the money be expended through the China International Famine Relief Association of Peking which has been making an investigation of famine conditions in Shantung where several millions of Chinese are reported to be in destitute circumstances owing to crop failures and military extortion. A committee composed of Dr, George T. Scott, Dr. F. M. Potter, Dr. John R. Edwards, and Henry Leiper was appointed to take action. The Committee on Reference and Counsel passed the following resolution pertaining to the situation:

"I. The Committee approves of the action of its Secretaries in placing before the American Red Cross the information they have received with reference to famine conditions in China. Further, the Committee expresses its earnest hope that the American Red Cross will give careful and sympathetic consideration to the appeal made by the China International Relief Commission for an immediate grant of $300,000 with which to start relief.

"II. That we encourage the special Committee to continue to cooperate with the American Red Cross in the securing and sharing of further information concerning conditions in China, but that no official action be taken until full and satisfactory information has been received from China covering the following points.

"1. Real emergency of famine conditions substantiated by action of Missions in affected areas.

"2. Extent to which official action is being taken by authorities toward meeting the need.

"3. Practicability of outside help with particular reference to the possibility of securing responsible local administration of funds.

"4. A real desire on the part of the Chinese for such outside help, substantiated by endorsement of National Christian Council.

"III. The Committee of Reference and Counsel hereby authorizes the Executive Committee to act on its behalf and with its authority in deciding when the conditions stated in the above resolutions justify the use of the China Famine Trust Fund and to pay the principal of this Trust Fund, or as much of it as may be required, to the Committee in charge of the public appeal, whenever the Executive Committee may determine that such a public appeal is desirable."

CHINA TAKES UP A NEW FOOD —RAISINS

THE CHINESE are popularly supposed to be the most conservative people and the Chinese market to be the most difficult to influence, but occasionally something happens to knock preconceived ideas regarding Chinese buying habits into a cocked hat! What we have in mind is dried raisins, an American product which recently has come into general use in China. The annual report of the Chinese Maritime Customs covering imports and exports for 1926, which has just been published, shows that China imported raisins to a value of Tls. 557,072, which, after deducting re-exports, leaves a net import of Tls. 412,073 which figure represents the actual amount consumed in the country. A dozen years ago the Chinese people knew nothing about raisins as a food and when they were first imported they were looked upon as a luxury. Now they have become a necessity and are to be found practically everywhere, almost as prevalent as the ubiquitous cigarette. And it has all come about in a few years, thanks to the use of intelligent marketing methods. Most of the raisins sold in China are produced in California where the azure skies and warm breezes (we copied this from a tourist poster) produce a peculiar flavor and quality, etc., etc., etc., and so on. But the point is that the California raisin-growers who knew they had a good product, decided to introduce their raisins into China and China responded with enthusiasm as the customs figures show. Those who had charge of the marketing used intelligence by placing their product in parcels within financial reach of their potential customers and then they used intelligence again in their publicity methods. The result has been generally satisfactory to all parties concerned, the growers in California and the Chinese people who have discovered a new food product which contributes to their health and happiness—which is the ultimate ideal of a satisfactory business transaction!

MR. MILLARD'S NEW BOOK

China—Where It Is and Why, by Thomas F. Millard
New York: Harcourt Brace and Co.

FOR those who would think about China only what they want to think there is small comfort in this book. That is its highest value. Mr. Millard writes with a freedom from prepossession that is as gratifying as it is rare in the literature on China. Certainly it is a characteristic seldom found among foreigners in China. Paradoxically, Mr. Millard's mental attitude and conclusions will cause

him to be classified among the sentimentalists by most foreigners in China, although he cleaves unrelentingly to the line of what is rather than what he might wish to be or what would be comfortable. But in the lexicon of most foreigners in China sentimentalism means reasoning from the facts rather than from wishes. To be "practical", in a China outport, is to turn one's back on all the ponderable forces.

For those, on the other hand, who wish to know why China is where it is, not so much internally as vis-a-vis the rest of the world, this is a clear, rational weighing of forces and a reasoned analysis of causes. Precisely because he is so level-headed, so refreshingly able to set aside prejudice Mr. Millard carries conviction. He is not a protagonist, and his book sets out to make no case. It is not pro-Nationalist. But very decidedly also it is no rehashing of the old, time-worn legendry of the outports.

Nationalism is here, and Mr. Millard takes it as such—as something the rest of the world must reckon with. He is concerned only with how we shall reckon with it. So he neither gushes about "awakenings" of China nor scolds China for having compounded with the devil. But he does in the course of his reasoning make it clear that nationalism is a plant fertilized by history which cannot be de-rooted except by the hoe—that is, we can accept it, adjust ourselves to it and take the consequences or else choose the only alternative, crush it with force. And the concluding chapter—Get out or Get in—is a cogent briefing of the case for and against intervention. It is cogent because it "debunks" the issue. In fact, the reviewer knows of few, if any, books on China which do so thorough and sanitative a job of debunking on all aspects of Sino-foreign relations; and this reviewer knows of few, if any, other terrestrial subjects so long and so heavily encrusted with bunk. No conclusions are offered with regard to intervention. But the reader is left to make up his mind on the basis only of valid and realistic arguments.

The book is of particular interest to Shanghai, because quite rightly Mr. Millard takes Shanghai as the principal setting of conflict. He gives therefore a concise sketch of Shanghai's development and a fair discussion of what is at issue. Quite rightly also he shows the issue to be fundamentally economic The position of foreigners is weakened not so much by the seduction of the Chinese to any apostasy as to the working of economic forces. In China as in Japan the foreigner is becoming superfluous in the functions which he has exercised so far. And that process would not be arrested even if nationalism were scotched tomorrow or never had been.

Mr. Millard has written an admirable book, a realistic,level-headed and sound analysis of what is at stake in China, from the point of view of that unique quality—commonsense. It should be read by every foreigner in China who is still open-minded.

N.P.

What are the Powers Going to do About Tariff Autonomy?

BOTH the Peking and Nanking Governments have established so-called Tariff Autonomy Commissions, the obvious intention in both North and South China being to take advantage of the resolution adopted at the International Tariff Conference in Peking in 1925 whereby China is to have complete tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929. China at the same time agreed to abolish likin, the internal provincial transit-tax. Both the Peking and Nanking Governments have appointed their best men on the Tariff Autonomy Commissions and while there has been no official announcement from either Peking or Nanking regarding future intentions, there have been unofficial reports indicating the drift of opinion, one report from Peking by the Japanese *Toho* news service on March 15 stating the Peking Governments intends to proceed toward tariff autonomy in accordance with the following schedule:

1—To put in force a transitory tariff from July 1, 1928,

2—To enforce a statutory tariff from January 1, 1929.

3—To abolish likin from January 1, 1930.

The same report stated that when China officially notified the Powers of her intentions in respect to tariff autonomy, that she would at the same time present a plan for the consolidation of foreign and domestic loans based upon the customs revenue.

The Nationalist Government, on March 14, announced through the official *Kuo Min* news agency the following regulations governing the organization and defining the duties of the Nationalist Tariff Commission:

Art. 1. This Committee, created for the purpose of hastening and realising tariff autonomy, shall be known as the National Tariff Committee.

Art. 2. The Committee shall consist of a limited number of members to be appointed by the Nationalist Government, the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Commerce, Communications, and the Directors of the Auditing Department and the Customs Administration, being members of the Committee ipso facto.

Art. 3. The Committee shall be presided over by a chairman, with the Minister of Finance concurrently acting as such.

Art. 4. The Committee shall establish the following three Sections to be constituted by the several members, and, according to the extent of business thereof, shall further establish Sub-Section Committees with authority to pass resolutions as regards various proposals of the members thereof. Said resolutions, however, must be submitted to the entire Committee for discussion and adoption.

The functions of the three Sections shall be as follows:

I. The First Section shall take charge of:

(a). The National Tariff Schedule.

(b). The revision of the Tariff Schedule.

(c). All affairs not pertaining to the 2nd and 3rd Sections.

II. The Second Section shall take charge of:

(a). Reorganisation of the national loans.

(b). Abolition of Likin and increase of the Tariff,

III. The Third Section shall take charge of:

(a). Tariff Policy.

(b). Deposit of the Customs Revenue.

(c). All Matters relating to the organization and regulations of the Customs administration.

Art. 5. All resolutions of the Committee shall be executed upon approval by the Nationalist Government.

Art. 6, The Committee shall be authorised to invite and engage such Chinese and foreign tariff experts as may be needed to form a Technical Committee to investigate into and to discuss various technical matters as may arise. Members of the Technical Committee, whenever called upon for consultation, may attend meetings of the Committee to explain their recommendations.

Art. 7. The Committee shall appoint a Chief Secretary, and other secretaries and staff-members as may be required.

Art. 8. The Chief Secretary, acting under instructions from the Chairman of the Committee shall direct and supervise the secretaries and staff members in all matters.

Art. 9. Regulations governing the functions of the Sectional Committee, the Technical Committee, and the duties of the secretaries and staff-members shall be drawn separately.

Art. 10. The foregoing regulations shall become effective from date of promulgation.

ASIDE from the Japanese who have been outspoken in their opposition to China's plans for tariff autonomy, there have been no official statements from the other foreign governments which participated in the negotiations pertaining to the Chinese tariff at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922 and at the Peking Tariff Conference in 1925-1926. However, there have been some unofficial intimations which may be of value in indicating the trend of official foreign opinion on this question. In view of the Japanese opposition to China's plans to obtain control of her own tariff machinery, it is interesting to note that practically all reports on this question which have appeared in the foreign press in China have been circulated by the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service. On March 12 that service carried a report from Peking which consisted of a translation of an article from a Chinese newspaper in Peking, the *Chen Pao*, which purported to give the British viewpoint on the Chinese tariff question. The report was as follows:

"According to the *Chen Pao* the British Government on March 7 gave instructions to the British Minister in Peking to the following effect:—

"Though the British Government is prepared to recognize China's plan to enforce customs autonomy as from January 1,1929 in accordance with the agreement reached at the Chinese Special Tariff Conference held in Peking in 1925, it is quite doubtful whether China can effect the abolition of the likin system which is one of the requisite conditions to the enforcement of the customs autonomy.

"So long as the likin system is left unabolished, China is unable to get rid of restraints on the customs administration. In view of this, you (the British Minister) are instructed to act in concert with other foreign Powers in dealing with the matter."

"As to an interim tariff which the Peking Government intends to enforce as a measure preparatory to the enforcement of customs autonomy, British Government states that in view of the fact that various illegal taxes are being collected in various localities, the British Minister is ordered to request both the Northern and Southern Governments to obtain the approval of the Powers concerned before enforcing such a transitory tariff, adding that the British Government will recognize the enforcement of an interim tariff if or when the Chinese Governments have obtained the approval of the foreign Powers."

Two days prior to the circulation of this report the Japanese *Toho* service circulated another report from Peking giving the following account of an address delivered in Peking by the Italian Minister, Signor Vare, on the question of the Chinese customs and treaty questions. This report was as follows:

"Though I do not like to comment on the question relating to the Chinese demand for customs autonomy, I can assert that the foreigners in general entertain greater apprehension as to what results would be brought about by the increase in the customs revenue after the enforcement of customs autonomy than the various illegal taxes now being collected in various localities outside the jurisdiction of the Customs Administration."

"As to the revision of the so-called unequal Treaties, the Governments of the various Powers are studying the question with a generous spirit, and they are expressing deep sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese people. It is, however, necessary for the foreign Powers to take into consideration the desires of their nations as well as their position.

"Owing to civil wars in China, the authority of civil administration and the independence of jurisdiction have been destroyed.

"It is not just and fair that foreigners should be deprived of their treaty rights under the existing state of affairs in China. Speaking from the standpoint of Italy, the existing Sino-Italian Treaty was concluded between the two countries on the basis of extrateritoriality, and therefore I believe that such a form of intercourse will be altered before long. But in view of the present situation the revision of the Treaty must be done in a gradual manner.

"As to Italy's policy vis-a-vis China, Italy cannot afford to concede or to be deprived of her Treaty rights by threats, just as Great Britain's policy towards China which was outlined some time ago by Sir Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I am convinced that if there is a Government which can really represent the Chinese nation, the Italian Government will accept at any time China's proposal for the opening of negotiations with a generous spirit, so as to revise the existing Treaty and to pave the way to a new ground."

"The crisis of Italy was saved by Signor Mussolini. I wish there were a great man like Signor Mussolini in China at this very important time."

As to the attitude of the Japanese on the question of the Chinese tariff, the semi-official Japanese news services have circulated so much propaganda on the question that it would require a complete issue of *The Review* to reproduce a small percentage of it, but the following interview with Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking gives some idea of the Japanese reaction:

"The customs question in China is of great importance and it is also a matter of extreme complexity. Viewed from a standpoint of commerce it has a close relation to the customs question, hence I believe that Japan must take into consideration not only Japan's commercial relations with China, but also China's commercial relations with other foreign Powers.

"It was in order to restore China's international credit and to promote the interests of the Chinese people in general that the delegates of the Powers concerned deliberately discussed matters relevant to the consolidation of China's debts and the abolition of the likin system at the Special Tariff Conference which was called in Peking in 1924.

"It goes without saying that likin not only obstructs and deals a blow to the foreign Powers' trade with China, but is detrimental to the Chinese people themselves. In order to embody the abolition of the likin system in the Anglo-Chinese, Sino-Japanese and Sino-American Commercial Treaties, a resolution was adopted at the Tariff Conference that the likin be abolished by January 1, 1929 when the customs autonomy is to be enforced,

"Though the Chinese delegation to the Tariff Conference submitted a draft plan to abolish the likin in seperate terms, the plan has proved a dead letter, It is a matter of great regret that China has not yet taken any steps for this.

"It may be safely said that most of the likin taxes which are being collected in various localities in China can be regarded as illegal taxes. It is absolutely necessary to end this illegal taxation from the standpoint of the Powers' trade with China. It must be avoided to give a conclusion to the customs plan without taking the foregoing points into account, at this time when the question of the enfoacement of a national and a transitory tariff is being seriously considered by both Chinese and foreigners.

"The enforcement of a transitory and a national tariff can be construed as aiming at the increase in the national revenue rather than the development of the Chinese industry. Unless the increased revenue be properly employed for the interests of China and her nation, the increase in the revenue would be entirely meaningless. I hope that both the Northern and Southern authorities will give a most careful consideration to the foregoing various points, though the present circumstances may be somewhat different from those prevailing at the time of the Tariff Conference.

"At any rate we desire that China will restore Customs Autonomy by such means as to promote the interests of both China and the foreign Powers, and with this end in view, I intend to adhere to the principle of the Agreement reached at the Tariff Conference. Should Japan approve of the enforcement of a statutory and a transitory tariff, without bearing this principle in mind and without obtaining assurance from China, it would be fruitless for both China and Japan. I fear it might be rather harmful. This is evident from the results of the enforcement of the 2.5 per cent. sur-tax.

Then in addition to the foregoing statement by Mr, Yoshizawa, the Japanese news services have

carried for circulation in China accounts of meetings of Japanese chambers of commerce in Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo and elsewhere calling upon the Japanese Government to take action preventing the Chinese from carrying out their intentions in respect to tariff autonomy. One resolution which was adopted on March 8 was in part as follows:

> "Should the Peking Government as well as the military chiefs in various parts of China enforce to levy different rate of Customs-dues or carry out a customs autonomy, these will be the acts merely disregarding the existing commercial treaties, destructing foreign trade with China and furthering civil wars in China, which could not be passed without opposition even by the people of China, themselves.
>
> "Japan, who has a large interest and who is in close relation, with China, politically as well as economically, should individually take up the charge of solving such grave question in China, in case if Japan was not in a position to be able to take up the same co-operative attitude with the powers concerned.

The foregoing news reports should be sufficient to convince the Chinese of both North and South that they are not to be permitted to obtain control of the customs for the mere asking, and it should also convince them that if they wait until all of the objections of the various Powers are satisfied, that they will not be able to obtain tariff autonomy within the present century. What the Japanese are trying to do—in fact have been trying to do continuously since the adjournment of the International Tariff Conference in 1925—has been to force China to agree to a commercial treaty between China and Japan which would give preferential customs treatment to Japanese merchandise especially cotton piece goods, but if China agrees to this it naturally will establish a precedent whereby the other Powers will make similar moves for the admission of special lines of merchandise produced by their nationals. The matter of increasing the Chinese tariff therefore becomes a major Chinese problem, the most mportant facing the country and a problem requiring serious thought and consideration. While there have been no official declarations on the part of the various foreign governments, there are undoubtedly proceeding confidential conversations around the capitals trying to bring about some unification of opinion on the question. This much was recently indicated in a statement by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the British House of Commons. From the standpoint of public opinion in both America and England there is general approval of China's demands for complete and undisputed control of her customs, but private interests in those countries do not want China to have tariff autonomy and will use every possible means to prevent its coming into effect. From the standpoint of the Chinese side of the case, the important element is unity. There is no questioning the fact that the Chinese want control of their customs machinery and this applies to Chinese in North and South, East and West. But the disorganized condition of the country makes it difficult for the Chinese to oppose powerful foreign interests. The answer therefore from China's side is UNITY and if the Chinese can solve that question they have nothing further to worry about for they can then go ahead and establish their control over their tariff. For while private foreign interests will fight to maintain their present special privileges in China public opinion abroad will not support them in the face of a unified Chinese demand!

American Advertising and an American Press in China.

Example No. 1

ABOUT six years ago the editor of an American engineering magazine in China was questioned at a general meeting of an American organization in Shanghai as to why he followed a "pro-Japanese" policy which was usually in direct opposition to American policy in the Far East. The editor of the engineering magazine, an American citizen, got up and declared that he had decided to change the policy of his magazine because he could not depend upon American advertising for support. A recent analysis of the nationality of the advertising appearing in the columns of that paper showed that the Japanese advertising occupied between 45 and 50 percent of the total space devoted to advertising. The reading matter in the issues examined was likewise more than 50 percent devoted to Japanese subjects and the editorials were in defense of Japan's so-called "strong" policy toward China and as such were in direct opposition to America's traditional policy in respect to the Open Door and Equality of Opportunity in China.

Example No. 2

During the early days of the World War, the *China Press*, at that time an American newspaper from the standpoint of ownership and editorship, printed an editorial which British interests in Shanghai did not like. This was prior to America's entrance into the war and the editor of the *China Press* was trying to follow a neutral policy in accordance with the policy of his home Government. War feeling ran high in Shanghai in those days, so the British authorities immediately ordered a boycott of the *China Press*, forcing all British firms to withdraw their advertising from its pages. A great deal of the advertising withdrawn was advertising of American home manufacturers who were represented in China by British firms, but despite this fact the advertising was withdrawn and the paper so badly crippled that it shortly afterwards was sold to British interests and has been published as a British organ since that time.

Example No. 3

A FEW weeks ago an American owned and edited daily newspaper in one of the large Chinese cities published an editorial calling attention to the dangers involved for all foreigners in a campaign which one of the British newspapers in China was waging along the line "that all Communists should be executed." The editor of the American newspaper called attention to the fact that a similar campaign which the British press conducted in China during the World War against German interests, demanding the retrocesssion of German Concessions in China, had had much to do in inspiring the Chinese to take back all foreign concessions, recently exemplified in the Chinese action at Hankow and Kiukiang in over-running the British concessions in those cities by force. The editor of the American newspaper argued that such campaigns conducted by a section of the foreign press in China urging the Chinese military to "shoot the Communists" were likely to back-fire and encourage the ignorant Chinese masses to do a little indiscriminate killing outside the ranks of the Communists. A British firm in the city where this newspaper is published immediately cancelled its advertising contract in the American newspaper, and this despite the fact that much of

the advertising placed by that British firm is paid for by American manufacturers whose products the British firm handles.

Example No. 4

THIS example occured about two years ago in another Chinese port and was almost exactly similar to the incident quoted in the preceding paragraph, the only difference being that the British firm was a department store instead of an import and export firm. The manager of the British department store objected to an editorial in the American newspaper which expressed American policy in respect to some China question and immediately withdrew its advertising.

Example No. 5

THIS case was somewhat different, but serves to illustrate the purpose of this editorial discussion. There are three or four papers published in this city, a town in North China. One of the papers is American-owned and edited and another is Japanese-owned and edited. The American paper is a private enterprise supported entirely from revenue from advertising and subscriptions while the Japanese newspaper is obviously subsidized by some official or semi-official Japanese organ. Recently an American company which places advertising in newspapers in all parts of China, withdrew its advertising from the American paper and placed its ad in the Japanese newspaper, the expressed reason being that the advertising rates in the Japanese newspaper were lower than those quoted by the American paper. The circulation of the Japanese-owned paper is less than half that of the American paper, but this apparently did not have any weight with the American concern placing the advertising.

Example No. 6

SOME eleven years ago, an American owned and edited magazine was established in one of the leading China ports. The magazine had been published but a few weeks when British interests took offense at some editorial or article appearing in its columns. Immediately all British firms withdrew their advertising and here again much of the advertising withdrawn was paid for by American manufacturers, chiefly motor-car makers, whose cars were represented by British firms in the port. In this case, however the American magazine was not killed due to the fact that the editor had private means sufficient to carry him over until sufficient advertising from non-British firms could be obtained to make up the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the British advertising. Recently the British again tried the same stunt, the advertising withdrawn in this instance being not only British but also considerable American advertising which the British were able to influence in one way or another. The editor of the magazine simply increased his subscription rate to make up for the loss in advertising and since his readers stuck by him, he was again able to survive the attempt to destroy the usefulness of his publication as an expression of American opinion. The attack on this American journal by reactionary British and other foreign interests also had the effect of greatly increasing its circulation and prestige not only in China but abroad.

The Situation

THE foregoing examples illustrate the situation in China from the standpoint of the American press. At the present there are three American owned and edited daily newspapers and one American weekly magazine of general circulation in China which attempt to express the American point of view and interpret American policy from the standpoint of the American government toward China and the American people toward the Chinese people. These papers are:

The Peking Leader, edited by Mr. Grover Clark
The North-China Star, edited by Dr. C. J. Fox
The Hankow Herald, edited by Mr. Bruno Schwartz
The China Weekly Review, edited by Mr. J.B. Powell

ASIDE from these publications there are two other journals in Shanghai which are incorporated in the United States, the *Far Eastern Review*, owned by Mr. George Bronson Rea and edited by Mr. George Sokolsky, which is devoted largely to the propagation of the Japanese point of view, and the *China Press*, an American incorporated daily newspaper but which is now owned to the extent of 98 percent of its shares by the Ezra Estate a British corporation which is heavily mortgaged to the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The editor of the *China Press* is Mr. C. J. Laval, an American, but the policy of the paper is dictated by Arthur and Theodore Sopher, one of whom is a British protected subject and the other a French protege. The Brothers Sopher are trustees of the Ezra Estate. Mention should also be made of several excellent American missionary journals which are published in Shanghai which express the American point of view from the standpoint of American missionary and elemosenary endeavor in China, and which have extensive circulations in China both among foreigners and Chinese. Aside from the *Far Eastern Review* which receives approximately half its advertising revenue from the Japanese and the *China Press* which is British owned, the strictly American papers in China have had a more or less difficult time. In practically all cases their revenues are so limited that it is only the patriotism and self-sacrificing efforts of their editors and publishers which keeps them going. In no case are any of these papers financially able to pay for a direct American press service and are forced to depend upon American news which is brought to China by the British *Reuters* service or the Japanese *Toho* news service. The *United Press* one of the large American news gathering organizations has tried repeatedly to bring a direct American news service into China but the American newspapers are not financially able to pay the cable tolls and the British newspapers naturally are not interested in having an independent American news service published in China. The result is that the American press in China is forced to rely upon non-American news services and upon news items clipped from the home newspapers which arrive in China about a month following the publication date. The American newspapers are even circumscribed in the publication of material reprinted from the home press for it often happens that some British or other non-American advertiser takes offense and withdraws his advertising. An incident of this kind happened three years ago when one of the American newspapers in China reprinted an article giving the American viewpoint on the question of the British war debt to the United States. One of the large British banks in China immediately took offense and threatened to withdraw its advertising if further articles of the kind were printed.

The Solution

IT HAS been estimated that more than 50 percent of the "foreign" advertising published in China originates in the United States and is paid for by American manufacturers and merchants interested in developing markets in China. Much of this

advertising goes into the Chinese newspapers, which is a proper procedure because the Chinese newspapers are the only advertising mediums worth considering seriously from the standpoint of reaching the Chinese masses. Here in Shanghai the Chinese newspaper such as the *Sin Wan Pao* and *Shun Pao*, each have circulations probably ten times in excess of the total circulations of all of the foreign newspapers in China put together. But the foreign newspapers do have a purpose in China in the interpretation of and expression of foreign policy toward China at the present stage of transition in Chinese affairs, domestic and external. Thousands of Chinese students who have been educated abroad and many more thousands of younger generations of Chinese who have learned to read the English language, are interested in reading foreign newspapers for the purpose of broadening their educations and knowledge of foreign affairs directly or indirectly affecting the future of their own country. Here is the place where the foreign press in China, if intelligently and sympathetically conducted, can be of genuine service to New China, because the Chinese press despite the great strides which have been made in recent years, has not yet reached a point where the newspapers can afford to maintain correspondents in the various world capitals. In addition, the disturbed political situation which has prevailed in China during the past decade has prevented the development of constructive political and economic policies on the part of the Chinese press owing to military interference. The foreign press, therefore, has a field in China which should continue over a considerable number of years, and this should apply particularly to the American press in China due to the growing political, economic and cultural importance of the United States in Far Eastern and world affairs. But the American press in China can wield little influence so long as it is dependent upon the whims of non-American commercial firms for its livelihood from the standpoint of advertising revenues. Neither the British nor the Japanese, the two chief competitors of America in the Far East, are interested in supporting an American press in China. The Japanese absolutely refuse to advertise in any foreign newspaper in China which they cannot control and while British firms in China do place a limited amount of advertising in the American newspapers, they are quick to cancel when the papers print anything they do not like. The American newspapers are thus circumscribed in their policies and when they are forced to submit to foreign dictation, they become of little value to either their proprietors or to the public which reads them. If the publishers are forced to "sell out" to foreign interests, then the papers are worse than useless as American organs of expression and become an actual menace to American interests in the Far East.

IN VIEW of the fact that the American Government (fortunately), cannot subsidize its press either at home or abroad, the solution of the problem from the standpoint of the American newspapers in China rests largely in American advertising. In consideration of the fact that at least 50 percent of the advertising of foreign merchandise in China is placed by American firms, some plan should be worked out whereby a sufficient amount of this advertising could be placed in the American newspapers to assure the papers of regular support. At the present time a considerable portion of the American advertising is placed in non-American newspapers, otherwise the British and Japanese organs. If most of this advertising could be placed in the American newspapers, which compare favorably with their foreign competitors from the standpoint of circulation and prestige, the resulting revenue would be sufficient to enable the publishers of these papers to develop their properties into organs of real service to American interests and to the Chinese and foreign reading public in China. Furthermore it would enable these American newspapers in the various centers to obtain a direct American news service which would be of great benefit both to China and the United States. But until something can be done to assure the American press in China of more liberal advertising revenues which are not subject to the whims or active antagonism of non-American interests it is useless to expect any great development of an American press in this country.

Another Chinese General Who "Obeyed that Impulse"

Several months ago *The Review* printed a story about a Chinese general at Canton who tried repeatedly to obtain a telephone connection and when the central operater "sassed" him, he sent a squad of soldiers around to the central office, arrested the offending operator and had him confined in jail for three months as a lesson in courtesy for the benefit of future Chinese generals who wish to obtain efficient telephone service. Now we have another story along the same line which was sent out from Peking by the *United Press*, and publish it as a sort of warning to telephone operaters in Shanghai who say "Line Busy," "Line Out of Order," "Sorry Can't Get Your Number" and other familiar phrases when busy people want to use the telephone.

The story about the Tientsin general who "Obeyed that impulse," was as follows:

"Chinese telephone operators in Tientsin, the port of Peking, are very much up and on their toes to-day, especially when a call comes in from a Chinese. A minor war-lord, subordinate of Chang Tso-lin, is responsible

"General Li, who lives in the Italian concession, put in a call. He waited, and there came no answer. He called again. "Line busy," reported central. After a few moments, he called again. "No answer," said the operator.

The war-lord then did what many men in all countries may sometimes have wished to do. He ordered out his bodyguard, and sent them post-haste to the telephone exchange.

"The armed soldiers burst into the exchange, and demanded to know why their lord and master had been kept waiting. One of the operators ventured to reply.

"Suddenly the soldiers began to beat up several of the operators. The operators, all men, some 70 in number, fled from the building in panic. The soldiers broke up a few headpieces to ease their feelings, and departed.

"But the operators are very eager to give prompt service o Chinese war-lords now."

Railway "Loop Story" Denied by Gen. Li Chi-sum

General Li Chi-sum, Chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, who arrived in Shanghai on March 19 for a conference with officials of the Nationalist Government, issued a formal denial of a story which appeared in one of the Hongkong newspapers several days ago that he had agreed to a Hongkong proposal regarding the construction of a railway "loop" connecting the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the Kwangtung branch of the Canton-Hankow line. The story appeared originally in the *Hongkong Telegraph* and was reprinted in last week's issue of *The Review*. It stated that Gen. Li had appointed a commission of which he was chairman to take up the matter of connecting the two railways, the action to be taken in exchange for a loan of $7,000,000 from British interests in Hongkong. The matter of connecting the two railways, which would have the effect of diverting the commerce of Kwangtung province away from Canton to Hongkong, has long been a source of friction between Canton and Hongkong. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when he was in control of Canton several years ago made public a copy of an agreement known as the "Cassell Concession" which certain interests in Hongkong had negotiated with the Kwangsi faction, then in control of Canton, whereby Hongkong interests were granted concessions in Kwangtung province somewhat similar to Japanese interests in Manchuria through the South Manchuria Railway. Part of the alleged concession was said to provide for the construction of the "loop" railway connection.

Chinese Students Abroad-A Historical Sketch

BY THEODORE ENCHENG HSIAO M A , PH. D.
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Early Chinese Students in India

THE fact that Chinese civilization has sometimes been characterized as "petrified" and "monotonous" is not so much due to the natural traits of the Chinese people as to the limitations of their physical environment. The Mediterranean Sea for centuries served as a medium for the intercommunication of culture and knowledge between such centers as Egypt, Asia Minor and Greece, but the inaccessibly high mountain ranges between China and India, the two centers of Oriental civilization, stood as a barrier to the many advantages of geographical propinquity. It required faith to move the mountains and this faith, as it happens, has a religious incentive.

As early as 424 B. C. Buddhist books and images were introduced into China. Buddhism as a religion was faintly known but not yet fully recognized.[1] In A. D. 65 Emperor Ming Ti sent a mission to India to enquire about Buddhism which returned in A. D. 68 together with two Indian priests.[2] However, what little knowledge of Buddhism the Chinese possessed at that time was transmitted chiefly through Thibet and the few monks visited the country were not renowned scholars. Since there was a great demand for the original scriptures and a craving for first hand knowledge, students organized themselves into bands and journeyed to India by land and water. This influx of students and pilgrims lasted for five hundred years, the high peak of enthusiasm being spread over a period of two centuries. Many went but few returned.

The exact number of Chinese students who went to India between the 3rd and 8th centuries is not known. According to Liang Chi-chiao's study, definite records are found that two Chinese students went to India during the latter part of the third century, five during the fourth century, sixty-one during the fifth century, fourteen during the sixth century, fifty-six during the seventh century, and thirty-one during the first half of the eighth century.[3] An impulse was given to the spread of Buddhism owing to the works brought back by these students and expeditions sent to India at various times, by which means the religion became deeply established and received much imperial patronage. In spite of occasional persecutions Buddhism had, by the middle of the sixth century, spread over practically the whole of the empire.

In addition to their unsurpassable contribution in interpreting the intrinsic meaning and ideals of the Buddhist religion to the world, the returned students from India had contributed much to the knowledge of geography and the art of translation. Two prominent scholars deserve our attention here, namely Fa Hsien and Hsuan Tsung.

FA HSIEN Prompted by a noble desire for learning and driven by a strong religious motive Fa Hsien stared from Chang-an on his journey to India in A. D. 399 with a party of five. They travelled on foot for 122 days within the boundaries of Sinkiang and 33 days in Afghanistan. The journey took Fa Hsien six years as he stopped in various places. He studied in Central India for three years and stayed in Ceylon for two years. From Ceylon he sailed for Tsingtao via Canton. The voyage was rough and took him altogether 330 days. In 414 he was found back alone as all his comrades had either disappeared or perished. He brought back many Buddhist scriptures and busied himself in writing and translating for the rest of his life. One of his books, MEMOIR ON THE BUDDHIST EMPIRE, is translated into French by Abel Remusat and into English by Samuel Beal.[4]

. HSUAN TSUNG Finding Buddhism difficult to understand, Hsuan Tsung made up his mind to go to India at the age of 29. Not being allowed to go abroad by the officials, he followed the famine stricken people who were migrating to the north through Kansu. From southern Siberia he turned to Turkestan and passed through fifty-six different states where he learned many different languages. In Central India he stayed five years returning in 645 with a collection of 520 cases of books. He engaged himself in writing and translating at Chang-an from 645 to 663. To his credit there are seventy-three volumes and one of his works, RECORDS OF THE WESTERN WORLD, has been translated into French by Stanislas Julien and into English by Samuel Beal.[5]

Other works of international reputation are those of Hwei Li and Yih Tsing.[6]

Following the latter part of the eighth century Buddhism faced an abrupt decline in India on account of the sudden rise of Braminism. In the meantime the god of war put the greater part of China into a state of chaos for a considerable length of time, and no more students paid their homage to the Jerusalem of the Far East until the year 964 when a contingent of 300 monks were sent to India by Emperor Tai Tsu.

Chinese Students in Japan

Before her contact with the West, China has been in a sort of self-complacent slumber, fully satisfied with her past achievements. The majority of the Chinese are timid agricultural people, who want to be left unmolested on their ancestral acres. They prefer to keep their iron for pruning books and ploughshares rather than turn it into spears and swords. The Opium War of 1840 and the Second Chinese War from 1856 to 1860 had brought about a different state of mind. China was aroused from her slumber and had come to realize that something could be learned from the West.

The Sino-Japanese War of 1894 shocked the Chinese into the realisation that by adopting Western science and methods the transformation of Japan was complete. The entrance of the allied forces into Peking in the summer of 1900 was as much the entrance of intellectual light as of armies. The government became aware, as never before, that there was a world outside of China, and that the world was, at least in some respects, superior to China. China saw Japan rise into the place as a world-power and was moved. She saw, moreover, that the rise of Japan was due, in part at least, to education. The martial conqueror of China had become her teacher; and more willing has China become to recognize her conquerorr as a teacher since this teacher in 1905 became also the conqueror of Russia.

The rapid advancement of Japan to a place among the great nations gave to China an example and teaching of such a peculiar impressiveness that following 1895 thousands, and even tens of thousands, of her young men flocked into that island empire. Japan in turn, it may be added, found in Germany and America her intellectual and educational models. A number of students from the Tsung Wen Institute went to Japan in 1898 when Japan offered 200 scholarships through the Japanese ambassador in Peking. The Rights Restoration Movement of the same year encouraged a much larger number to go during the subsequent years, so that by the end of 1905 there were already 8,620 Chinese students in Japan distributed among such cities as Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, Sendai, Osaka, Okayama, and Nagasaki.[7] The number continued to grow until at one time it has been estimated there were from 15,000 to 25,000 in the empire.[8] In December, 1923, the Chinese government signed an agreement with Japan to send 320 students to that country annually on the Boxer Indemnity Funds to be returned by her to China. This was to cover a period of ten years from 1924 to 1934. However, in late years, the number of Chinese students in Japan has greatly decreased.

Chinese Students in America

The modern movement of sending students to the West in pursuit of knowledge began in the nineteenth century—the period of the beginning of the material impact of the West upon the East. The history of this movement, curiously enough, had its primary source in religion, but in this instance Buddhist seal was replaced by Christian influence. Five years after the signing of the treaty of Nanking the Rev. Samuel M. Brown, of the Morrison School in Hongkong, took with him to America three Chinese youths, Yung Wing, Wong Shing, and Wong Foon. They landed in New York on April 12, 1847, after a passage of ninety-eight days, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope and called at St. Helena. The three boys entered the Academy at Monson, Massachusetts. In the

1. Werner, E. T. C., Chinese Descriptive Sociology, Table III.
2. Chinese Encyclopedia, Vol. II, Part IV, p. 20.
3. Liang, C. C., Chinese Students Abroad Two Thousand Years Ago, LA REKONSTRUO, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1921.
4. Abel Remusat: Foe Koue Ki ou relations des royaumes bouddhiques, 1836, Paris.
   Samuel Beal: Travels of Fa Hsien and Sung Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India, London.
5. Stanislas Julien: Memoires sur les Contrees Occidentales, 1857. Samuel Beal: Si-yu-ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World.
6. Julien: Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen Thsang et Ses Voyages dans 1, lude entre les annees 629 et de 642 de notre ere, 1853. Ed. Chavannes: Memoir sur les religieux eminents qui allerent la loi dans les Pays d'accident, 1894. Record of the Buddhist Religion, translated by a Japanese, published by Oxford University in 1896,
7. Lyon, D. W., Chinese Students in Japan. Also W. H. Elwin, Chinese Students in Japan, The Japan Evangelist, December, 1918.
8. Japan Year Book, 1919-1920, p. 270.

autumn of the following year, Wong Shing returned to China on account of poor health. In 1850, the other two were graduated from the Academy. Wong Foon then went to Scotland where he entered the University of Edinburgh, graduating third in a class of physicians and surgeons. He returned to China in 1857, where he maintained a fine professional reputation until his death in 1879. Yung Wing entered Yale College and was a member of the class of 1854, being the first Chinese graduate of an American college.[9]

In 1868 Yung Wing proposed a scheme for an educational mission to the United States which attracted the attention of Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fan and was sanctioned by the Emperor soon after the Tientsin massacre (1870). Upon the death of Tseng in 1871, his successor and protege, Li Hung-chang, pressed forward the scheme. As a part of it, in the same year a preparatory school was established in Shanghai. The Educational Commission was to consist of two commissioners, two Chinese teachers who should give instruction in the Chinese language, and an interpreter. The number of students to be sent abroad was one hundred and twenty, to go in four annual divisions of thirty each. Candidates were to be between the ages of twelve and fifteen years; to be of good parentage or guardianship; to pass a medical examination; to pass examinations in both Chinese and English; and to attend a special preparatory school for a year prior to departure. The period over which the education of a youth was to extend was fifteen years, during which time the Chinese government was to pay all expenses, but not to be held responsible for the death of, or for any accident which might befall, a student.[10] In 1872, the first contingent of thirty Chinese youths reached the United States and the last group arrived in 1875. They were distributed by twos and fours with New England families in order that they might have the best advantages while in the country. The Commission made its headquarters in Hartford where a gorgeous building was erected in 1874. The mission ended in 1881, following a series of intrigues in Peking and the United States by reactionaries who were opposed to Yung Wing's ideas of foreign education for Chinese. All the students were ordered to return to China, where they found themselves objects of suspicion.[12]

The right of Chinese students to enter the United States is conferred by Article VIII of the treaty of July, 1868, and confirmed by Article II of the treaty of November, 1880. Between 1884 and 1900, Chinese students came under the caption of exempt classes and were required to obtain a prescribed certificate from the Chinese government. The doors of American universities and colleges were practic ally closed to the Chinese race during the few years immediately following 1900 on account of the tact that on June 15, 1900, the definition of the term "student" as applied to Chinese was greatly limited by an opinion of the solicitor of the Americand treasury. In response to this, Minister Wu Ting-fang lodge a strong protest to Secretary of State John May on December 10, 1901. Due to the improvement in the American immigration and consular service, the definition of student since 1906 has been made more liberal.[12]

In 1901 the Empress Dowager issued a decree commanding her diplomatic representatives abroad to search for Chinese youths studying in foreign countries to be sent to China to undergo an examination for government service. Another edict in the same year instructed the viceroys and governors to send students abroad and that successful ones be recommended to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for appointment. Chang Chih-tung proposed, later, to send members of the Hanlin College and princes of high rank to foreign countries and that reward should be based on length of time spent abroad. In 1905, an imperial edict expressed the pleasure of the Throne at the fact that viceroys and governors had obeyed the previous edict and suggested that a larger number of students should be sent to Europe and America instead of to Japan. In the same year, five travelling high commissioners, dispatched by the imperial government to study Western political institutions, visited America. At this time Harvard, Yale, and Wellesley invited the sending of Chinese students and promised a number of scholarships for the partial support of such. In July, 1907, a competitive examination of young men and women candidates for foreign study was held in Nanking, from about six hundred of whom, twelve men and three women were chosen. In August, 1908, a similar examination limited to natives of the province of Chekiang was held in Hangchow; from two hundred aspirants, twenty were chosen, most of whom were sent to the United States.

As the result of the action of the United States Government in remitting to China $10,785,286.12 gold, Tsing Hua College was founded in 1911. In sixteen years, about 1,100 students have been sent to America. In addition to graduates of the College, young women students and fellowship students, selected on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the College, have been sent since 1914 and 1916 respectively.[13]

According to official statistical records compiled by the Ministry of Education there were 600 Chinese students in the United States in 1910 supported either by the government or private funds.[14] Since the Revolution of 1911 the stream of students has greatly increased as practically all the provincial governments and the different national Ministries have sent scholarship students. By 1924 there were approximately 2,200 men and women students in American colleges and universities. Those enrolling 50 or more being Columbia University (150); University of Michigan and University of Illinois (90 each); Massachusetts Institute of Technology (80); University of Pennsylvania and University of Chicago (70 each); University of California, Harvard University and New York University (60 each); and Cornell University (50). Of this total of 2,200 approximately 700 were government students, supported by national or provincial scholarships.[15]

Chinese Students in Europe

After China's defeat in the several wars with the foreign powers from 1840 to 1895 it was thought by noted statesmen such as Tseng Kuo-fang and Tso Tsung-tang that her weakness was chiefly due to the lack of scientific armament. They therefore recommended the improvement of coastal defence, manufacture of arms and ammunition, and construction of railways. Through the efforts of Tso Tsung-tang a shipbuilding yard was constructed in Fukien in 1858. In five years three steamships and twenty men-of-war were built and commissioned. As an auxilliary to the shipbuilding yard, two navigation schools were established. From these schools a few students were chosen by the director, and they were sent to France in 1875 under the guardianship of a foreign engineer who was then employed in the yard. In company with a German instructor, seven students went to Germany in the same year.[16] In the autumn of 1876 the Tsungli Yamen at Peking sent twelve students to England and fourteen students and four apprentices to France to study and practice in technical school and factories. They were allowed three years abroad with a liberal grant of 200,000 taels for expenses. In 1886, eighteen more naval students were sent to England by the naval colleges of Foochow and Tientsin. Between 1893 and 1896, five students were sent to Germany by the Peking College of Languages to study law and philology. In 1903, the Nanking viceroy sent eight men to study military subjects in Germany, and in the same year twenty-six more were sent to that country by the ex-viceroy Chang Chih-tung, half to study medicine, languages, and law, and half to study the German military system. To Belgium, Chang dispatched twenty-five men to study the natural sciences, economics, and railways; and to France ten naval and military students, and twenty for other subjects.

According to the Third Annual Report of the Ministry of Education in 1911, there were 290 students in the United Kingdom, 70 in Belgium, 80 in France, 60 in Germany, 10 in Austria, and 15 in Russia. In 1924 it was estimated that approximately 1,500 were studying pure science and cultural subjects in France; about 150 in Great Britain in schools of commerce, engineering, law, and medicine; over 50 in Belgian industrial and vocational institution; a large but decreasing number in Germany for medicine and engineering; and, a few scattered through Switzerland and Italy.[1] The comparatively large body of Chinese students in France is due to the inducements offered by France following the World War to young Chinese to work part of the day in order to gain practical experience and to pay their expenses, and study the remainder of the time.

With the recent growth of Chinese national and provincial colleges and universities the question has arisen as to the advisability of continuing to send numbers of students abroad to study in foreign lands. Many feel that this practice should be considerably curtailed, both to encourage and support local institutions and to educate the youth of the country amid native surroundings. Undoubtedly, as the colleges and universities develop and expand their facilities, this feeling will grow more intense, and rightly so.

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9. MacNair, H. F., The Chinese Abroad, p. 240.

10. Yung Wing: My Life in China and America, Chaps. II, V, XVI, XVII, and XIX.

11. Tong, K. S., History and Outcome of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, Tientsin, 1888.

12. MacNair, H. F., The Chinese Abroad, pp. 251-4.

13. China Year Book, 1926, p. 419.

14. The Third Annual Report of the Ministry of Education, 1911.

15. Codshall, W. L., Should Chinese Students Study Abroad, Chinese Students' Monthly, May, 1925.

16. Huang, H. S., History of the Ching Dynasty, Vol. 58.

17. Godshall, W. L., Should Chinese Students Study Abroad, Chinese Students' Monthly, May, 1925.

Changsha March 15, 1928.

Chinese Nationalism and the United States

BY HAROLD S. QUIGLEY,
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CONTEMPORARY China is facing two ideals of governmental and economic organization. The American ideal is composite of democracy in politics, private property in economic relations and an international outlook principally concerned in an opportunity for unlimited participation in foreign trade and investment. Soviet ideals may be summarized as government by the working class, state ownership of property and industry, and the overthrow of imperialism. Although these two groups of ideals are not confined to the United States on the one side and Soviet Russia on the other, those two countries may be regarded for the sake of the argument as typifying two contrary theories of political and economic order. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that these two theories stand opposed to each other in the eyes of thinking Chinese at the present time. Obviously, their relative influence in China will have far-reaching effects not only upon China but also upon the countries from which the ideas proceed. China appears to be the battleground of two antagonistic political and economic systems.

One must ask first what relevance these contrary ideals have to Chinese conditions. To begin with, it is apparent that American ideals of democracy have been the principal instigation of the Chinese Nationalist movement. This movement is not brand new but runs back into the early years of the century when it showed its power in the part it played in the Russian Revolution. The modern Nationalist movement in China is a "Young Chinese" movement among the comparatively well-to-do people. It is one aspect of the so-called "Renaissance Movement" whose significance cannot be denied. It is therefore a commonplace now to say that modern Chinese nationalism is the produce of acquaintance with Western ideas, as acquaintance which the young Chinese have obtained very largely through their contact with Americans.

Although the older China had many intimate contacts with the older Russia, the influence of post-revolutionary Russia has not been significant until the last two or three years. Even yet it may be said that Soviet theories of government and economic welfare are of very little significance in China since the proletariat is not class conscious nor in a position of leadership. However, the Young Chinese evidently regard as highly essential the awakening of class consciousness amongst the peasants and workers in order to undermine the older system of mandarin government and family elder discipline. They appear to believe that they could control such a consciousness rather than be engulfed by it once aroused. Consequently the Chinese peasant and worker may not today be waved aside as so deeply immersed in the older institutional life of their country as to be negligible in an appreciation of China's contemporary situation. However, of much greater significance than either the political or the economic plank of the Soviets in their Chinese propaganda is their internationalist plea. This suggests and urges the overthrow of imperialism and the consequent establishment of China upon an equalitarian status.

Whatever one may think of the propriety of suggesting to another government that it abrogate its treaties with a third government, it may not be denied that the Soviets picked the most effective weapon in their arsenal since all Chinese groups could unite against the foreigner, a thing which was utterly impossible against domestic disorder and distress. Also, the Soviets were shrewd in realizing that they were pointing the application of earlier American ideals of democracy. They transferred the democratic theory, however, to the international field which Americans are unaccustomed to doing and could not have anticipated.

At this point one may suggest a second question: Is China ready for either the American or the Soviet type of political and economic ideal? Is she in the first place ready for democracy? If we may base our conclusion upon her incapacity to effectuate the republican revolution it appears that we are driven to a negative reply. This, of course, is far from suggesting that progress has not been made or that the effort toward further progress should be deferred. Is she, in the second place, ready for international equality? If a country must have a single national headship before she can deal with foreign states, then once again we are bound to reply that China is not yet fully prepared for an equalitarian status. We have, however, dealt with both these questions on a theoretical basis and no question of practical politics is ever answered upon such a basis. Our third question is, which should come first, democracy or international equality, assuming that one will come before the other? This question is more easily answered from the practical angle than from that of theory. International equality is much more likely to come first. Democracy is bound to be a very slow growth and foreign governments are not seeking it today as a prerequisite for treaty revision. They are asking for something resembling a strong central government. Even this is bound to be slow in arriving in China and the prospects are that the treaties under which China maintains her international relations today will be revised before the country is thoroughly unified.

Coming now to a very practical question, can the United States aid Chinese nationalism to gain its ideals? The answer must be not directly, since it is contrary to international law for a second country to side with a faction struggling against the recognized government. Recognition might be shifted to the other faction but in China hitherto control of the capital has been required for recognition. If the United States can take no direct part in the advancement of the Nationalist program, can it accomplish anything indirectly?

In general, it may be said that this country and other countries may be of indirect assistance to the Nationalist movement by not obstructing its progress. At this point it may be well to note that while it is true that nationalism is not confined to the Nationalist Party, still no movement can succeed without organization. Consequently it is logical to think of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party as the real embodiment of the Chinese Nationalist movement. The men who head it today are the leading Nationalists and there is a continuous history of leadership in that party for the last thirty years. The Nationalist Party has within its ranks many men not worthy of its ideals. So has every party. That it is, however, the central agency of the movement seeking to liberalize China, cannot be denied.

What may be suggested as legitimate elements in the relationship of this country to the Chinese Nationalist movement? First, a refusal to aid any government, Chinese or other, against the movement. Secondly, a refusal to disrupt the movement by insisting upon dangerous and dubious treatment of a state which the United States does not recognize. Such treatment the Nationalist government at Nanking is at present meting out to the Soviet government. It is to be hoped that it does not react upon the Nationalist movement as such ill-considered and illegal action usually reacts upon its instigators. Thirdly, by informal relations with the Nationalist government on the Yangtze or any other similarly motivated government. Fourthly, by permitting qualified Americans to advise the Nationalist party as private persons. Perhaps the best way to avoid another Borodin would be to acquiesce in the appointment of an American to his place. Fifthly, by taking no exception to loans privately financed with various governments in China, either regional or provincial, if these loans are financially acceptable to the bankers. It is believed that none of these suggested acts or refusals to act need take the United States beyond a friendly principle of non-obstruction to the progress of Chinese nationalism.

In conclusion, one is inclined to ask the question, has the American theory of democracy met the onslaught of the Soviet theory of international equality successfully? Does the contemporary fever at Peking and Nanking to oust and kill the communists, real or alleged, within the Northern and Southern camps argue in that direction? Probably not. Probably it simply illustrates that the Nationalists have discovered, as the Peking government knew from the first, that the forces against their success with the Soviet alliance are too powerful. This is, however, a favorable occasion for the democratic theory to justify itself by taking the stand above suggested, namely, non-obstruction of Nationalist progress. If such an attitude be not taken, if the obvious overtures of the Kuomintang are flouted, what is there left for that group but a desperate return to the Soviet alliance?

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Elects New Committee for 1928

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has announced the following Executive Committee and associate directors who will serve during the present year,

Messrs. S.S. Fung, Fu Tso-heng, Hsu Pu-sun, Chen Zay-pao, Zah Tz-kwen, Ling Kong-hou, Tan Hai-chou, Loh Voung-tsoh, Tao Mei-sung, Chen Yeh-ting, Cheng Chuang-lai, Tsu Ven-chi, Shen Chen-fu, Koo Tz-pan, Lan Pih-zu, Yeh Wei-chun, Loo Chian-su, Hsu Chi-chung, Yu Ya-ching, Wang Tso-chun, H. Y. Moh, Wen Lan-ting, Wang Chi-an, Chen Yi-chow, S. W. Fock, Shen Shuh-chen, Kao Chiu-mei, Chao Nan-kung, Woo Tz-hou, S. U. Zau, Thos. G. Wong, Yun Sun-ding, Wong Hung-pin, Wang Su-min, Hsu Ting-tso, Chen Liang-yu, Chen Sung-yuan, and C. P. Loh.

The following were elected associate directors:—Messrs. Wang Chi-au, Chen Jen-yi, Tsai Tz-chieh, Chao Nan-kung, Chen Tso-dong, Tsu Yun-nung, Tsu Yung-kiang, Sun Ching-hsi, Yeh Woo-shao, Wang Yi-ding, Tu Kai-ching, Chang Wei-zu and Hu Teh-shing, Wong Pu-chen, Fong Chu-pah, Shen Tien-sun.

Disillusioned Asia At Moscow

BY VINCENT SHEEAN

Reprinted from Asia Magazine for March

THE oriental delegates to the Congress of Friends of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—a congress consisting of delegates to the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution of October, 1917—were summoned to a special meeting on November 10. 1927, in Moscow. It was not, truth to tell, a meeting of first importance, but many large words were said there. It is the purpose of this article to examine those words and to attempt to determine what, if any, meaning they possess in the light of what has happened to the Russian Communist Party, the government of the Soviet Union and the "World Revolution."

Comrade Katayama of Japan (Communist International) opened the meeting and greeted the eastern delegates in the name of the October Revolution and of the workers, peasants and oppressed peoples of the world. He declared the October Revolution to have been victorious inside and outside of Russia "The success and development of the October Revolution," he asserted, "mean terror to the capitalists of the world; hence the capitalists of the world are trying to injure and attack it. They use all sorts of means, such as the onslaught of the English on China, to arrest the growth and development of the Revolution and of the Soviet Union. After calling upon all the oriental delegations to make a united front with Soviet Russia, he turned the meeting over to Madame Sun Yat-sen (China, Left Kuomintang).

Madame Sun, speaking as the widow of the Chinese liberator and the leader of the Kuomintang revolutionaries, asked the "comrades and friends" present not only to join in celebration of the revolution achieved by a great nation but also to "consider our own relation to it."

She characterized the Russian Revolution of October as "the most glorious in history," profoundly significant in both its internal and its external results. After dwelling for some time on the internal effects of the Revolution, she turned to the problem of the East: "The oppressed nationalities throughout the world, which had been struggling blindly, and often without hope, for some measure of freedom, saw how year by year the workers and peasants of Russia, backward also like themselves, oppressed like themselves, hungry and without sufficient means like themselves, were none the less able to beat back the combined forces of world capitalism and imperialism. We also began to believe that this hitherto unbeaten Colossus might be beaten."

Of the Chinese Revolution she said that its purpose was "also to fight against imperialism and also to free the Chinese people from the oppression of their own capitalism and imperialism. The principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in forecasting the future development of China do not contemplate that our land shall allow even our own private capitalism to attain those heights which in western countries have enabled it to control the state and oppress the people, but rather that all important enterprises and public utilities shall from the beginning be state-owned and that the great mass of workers and peasants shall be rapidly organized and educated to the end that they may themselves decide and control the future forms of national development. In our struggle for our revolution in China, Soviet Russia has accepted and proved its historic mission, first by canceling the unequal treaties and returning the lands taken by czarism, and secondly by spirtual and material aid given to the Chinese Revolution in our attempt to free ourselves from our many yokes."

In concluding her speech Madame Sun urged the peoples of the East to be "world-wide in understanding of each other's aims," even as western capitalistic imperialism is "world-wide in its power." "Our own revolutions," she said, "must be recognized not as isolated but as parts of a world revolution in which the October Revolution was the first and most glorious achievement."

She then presented a resolution in the name of the peoples of the East, declaring solidarity with the Soviet Union and stating that the oriental workers and peasants must refuse to take part in any war against the Soviets. The preamble to this resolution declared the Russian czarist regime to have been the greatest oppressor of the East and the Soviet regime to be the greatest friend the oppressed peoples possess. One paragraph reads: "The influence of the Russian Revolution and the staunch frendship of the U. S. S. R. contributed immensely to the development of the national revolutionary moyement in China. Supported whole-heartedly by the U. S. S. R. and the proletariat of the entire world, the Chinese people have dealt a severe blow at the power and prestige of imperialism in the Far East. In spite of the counter-revolutionary feudal militarists and the betrayal by the Kuomintang, the Chinese Revolution will be victorious. All the oppressed peoples of the East must solidarize with and support the Chinese Revolution, for the final victory of the Chinese Revolution will be a victory for them all. The breach made upon the imperialist citadel by the Russian October Revolution will be immensely broadened by the success of the Chinese Revolution."

The peoples of the East, the resolution says, "swear friendship to the U. S. S. R." They declare that bourgeois imperialism is preparing to make war on the U. S. S. R., and that "the peoples of the East will refuse to be a party to such a war, which, in case of victory for imperialism, would galvanize their chains of bondage." (What this last phrase means one cannot conceive, but it is obvious that the word "galvanize" is used in some highly revolutionary sense.)

The resolution concludes:

"The oppressed peoples of the East fully solidarize themselves with the World Congress of the Friends of the U. S. S. R., meeting in Moscow to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and resolve upon a determined resistance to the war danger which casts its ominous shadow over the world. Long live the U. S. S. R. ! Down with imperialist war!

"Long live the struggle for the freedom of the peoples of the East!"

The official delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic then announced its agreement with the resolution as read by Madame Sun.

Liao Hung-hsing (Left Kuomintang, China) then sketched the history of the Chinese Revolution, the two counter-revolutions of Chiang Kai-shek and of Wang Ching-wei, with the ensuing massacres, and declared that "Soviet Russia suffers under the menace of imperialist war for having helped our revolution."

Shan Tsung-fa (Communist Party of China, chairman of the Hupeh General Labor Union, head of the Chinese Labor Delegation to Moscow) attacked all the counter-revolutionary movements in China and contributed a particularly bitter denunciation of the behavior of Wang Ching-wei. "Under such cicumstances," Shan Tsung-fa was constrained to ask, "what are the differences between Chang Tso-lin and the Kuomintang, and Chang Tso-lin and the Wuhan government, between Chang Tso-lin and the so-called people's revolution? The Chinese workers can now clearly recognize who are their friends and who are their enemies."

Comrade Li (Chinese Communist—not Feng Yu-hsiang's brother-in-law, but a much "Redder" gentleman whose name I am unable to give) said he was speaking in the name of three million workers and thirty million peasants of revolutionary China and of those who have died for the Revolution. The story of the Revolution, he said, was one continual betrayal of the workers and peasants by their bourgeois leaders. "While the workers and peasants were doing their best to support the government at Wuhan, Sun Fo, the Minister of Communications, was calmly amassing a fortune." He turned his bitterest attacks upon Wang Ching-wei and other bourgeois Kuomintang leaders, unabashed by the fact that Madame Sun, a bourgeois leader of the Kuomintang, and Sun Fo's stepmother, was presiding at the meeting.

Li's peroration was a spurt of characteristically Chinese oratory, half "face-pidgin" and half venom, thus: "Under the present analysis we all recognize that our former lovely companion and revolutionary friend and ally, the Kuomintang, cannot carry on revolution any more, and with great unwillingness we have to give them up and fight for ourselves. At the same time we feel sorry for them and almost cry for them. After the sad mistake of the Kuomintang we know that the Chinese Revolution can only be successful when it is based upon an alliance with the world proletariat and with the oppressed peoples of all parts of the world."

The next speaker was a Hindu Communist whose name I have agreed to withhold. He introduced the body of his speech by a reference to the "great revolutionary movement in India in 1919, under the leadership of Gandhi." This, he said, was "a real revolutionary movement, and we thought it would bring freedom. But we were mistaken: for in the very heart of our leadership they were trying to compromise with British imperialism. At the moment when great expectations were entertained for the Revolution in India, the whole movement smashed to pieces. As a result now the masses have shrunk back and the whole national movement is on the ebb."

The future for revolution in India, this speaker continued, lay with the Communist Party, "The Party is carrying its message to the factories and villages; we are preaching the dictatorship of the proletariat and the overthrow of the bourgeoisie." He supported the resolution of Madame Sun in the name of "the Communist Party of India, the workers and

peasants' peasants' party, and of the oppressed masses'" and incidentally reminded her that many of the workers of India had refused to transport British troops to China.

Manabendra Nath Roy (director of the oriental section of the Communist International) spoke in favor of the resolution and characterized the Soviet Union as "not only the fatherland of the working class of the world, but the only country which belongs to the oppressed peoples of the world."

The resolution was then carried unanimously and the meeting was dismissed.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, president of the Indian Swaraj Party, was present at the meeting, but he did not speak on the resolution, and neither did he vote. The Koreans, the Syrians and the Turks were equally silent. There were no delegations from Egypt, Java or the Philippine Islands.

One or two simple facts are immediately apparent from the foregoing outline of this meeting. The first is that the delegates represent no united opinion whatever except the vague notion that the Soviet Union is the "friend of the oppressed peoples of the East." The presence of Madame Sun Yat-sen did not prevent the Chinese Communists from making violent attacks upon her family and upon the non-Communist revolutionary party which she represents. And the leaders of the Indian Swaraj Party were unwilling to make the smallest speech, however innocuous, on the subject. The difference between the Sun Yat-sen conception of revolution and that held by the Chinese Communists is as great as the difference between the Swarajist idea of revolution and that held by Dr. Sun and his widow. Even in a meeting so machine-made, so steam-rollered, as this one (which was managed by the Communist International in its customary thorough manner) these fundamental differences are perfectly obvious.

It is also apparent that, where so many well-worn phrases, catchwords," slogans are used, not all of them come precisely from the heart. In a gathering of this sort—presumably revolutionary in feeling, whatever its variety of ideas—it is ominous indeed if nothing but tiresome chatter about the "oppressed peoples of the East" can be produced. In this revolutionary assemblage not one word of fire, not one stirring moment, can be discerned; decidedly it is appropriate to inquire what was wrong.

The oriental delegates met on November 10 in an atmosphere which was not conducive to enthusiasm. I cannot believe that any sincere revolutionary, of whatever race, could have been enthusiastic during the week of the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Moscow brooded that week (I am sorry if the word seems melodramatic) under an atmosphere of disillusion and defeat. The thousands upon thousands of workmen and peasants who marched through the Red Square on November 7 marched like sheep; they cheered when the loud speaker ordered them to cheer, and they yelled exactly what the loud speaker ordered them to yell; and any man who did or said anything except what he was ordered to do and say was arrested and taken to the special police station across from the Kremlin. Even to reach the farthest outskirts of the Red Square (two or three streets away, one had to pass cordon after cordon of soldiers and display official passes; the precaution was probably necessary, but it was a wet blanket to enthusiasm. The Central Executive Committee and the Central Committee, minus some of their greatest members, sat or stood in a big box in front of the Kremlin and surveyed a scene vast enough, in all conscience, but devoid of that movement and life which constitute mass feeling. The whole thing was dead—big, heavy and dead. I have seen many impressive (because real) demonstrations of revolutionary spirit in an ordinary Chinese street than the Russians seem to have been able to work up for November 7.

While this was going on in the Red Square, various leaders of the Opposition—Trotsky and Kamenev in Moscow, Radek and Zinoviev in Leningrad—were making their last efforts to be heard by the people. Neither Trotsky nor Kamenev got near the Red Square, and their endeavor to speak from a motor car ended unpleasantly. There were minor disorders and numerous arrests, but on the whole the day passed in a drilled, bayoneted, infinitely repulsive calm. Trotsky may well have reflected upon the role which his Red army, his creation, has now been brought to play.

Fifteen Chinese students, the oldest and most courageous of the students of the Sun Yat-sen University, were arrested in the Red Square on the great day. They (like most Chinese Communists) sympathized strongly with the Opposition. They had prepared banners (in Russian and Chinese), which they concealed beneath the official banners which had been handed out to them. When they came opposite the box in which the Central Committee sat, they suddenly unfurled their illegal banners under the eyes of Stalin, Madame Krupskaya and the rest. The illegal banners read: "Down with Stalin and Bukharin, the profiteers of the Revolution!" and "Long live Lenin, Marx and Trotsky!" The students were arrested and ordered to pack their belongings. Some of them were sent to Siberia and some back to China, where they might expect to be strangled as soon as they crossed the border. In order to prevent the whole Sun Yat-sen University from being "corroded" by the Bolshevism of the Oppositionists, the Administration a few days later decided to swamp the institution by putting into it a hundred and twenty-five "proletarian students who could be depended upon" (i.e., illiterate Chinese workmen, who had come to Moscow as body-guards for various dignitaries, and labor pickets who had accompanied Shan Tsung-fa). The end of the Sun Yat-sen University, therefore, is probably not far off; as a university, at least, it has already ceased to exist.

Incidents such as these—an atmosphere such as this—and the "World Revolution"? Are they at all compatible? Is it either intelligent or realistic to talk about a "World Revolution" when there is no union among revolutionaries anywhere, not even in Russia?

Such questions must have been running in the minds of the oriental delegates to the celebrations when they were asked by the Communist International to hold their meeting of "solidarity." They held their meeting and they said their words; they spoke of "solidarity" when there is no solidarity, and of revolution when, as everybody knows, the revolution has been thoroughly defeated all along the line. But there was not one oriental delegate in Moscow during that week, I firmly believe, in whose heart disillusion and defeat had not made their terrible marks.

Orientals directly employed in the Communist International may be exceptions; they are somewhat akin to American Congressmen who think the agrarian problem can be solved by sending out free packets of seeds to farmers. The Communist International, so long as it exists, will no doubt continue to think the World Revolution will take place next Tuesday morning at twelve minutes past ten o'clock; any other attitude would impair its own sublime faith in its revolutionary usefulness.

But the delegates who came to Moscow from China, India, Korea, Asia Minor, were of a different stamp. Most of them were fresh from scenes of total defeat. Some of them (Shan Tsung-fa, for example) had seen their comrades disemboweled and burned alive. Such spectacles inspire, even in the most hardened onlooker, a few moments of reflection.

The practical ruminations of the oriental delegates to Moscow must principally have been concerned with two sorts of things. One of these must have consisted of answers to the question: What will Russia do for us? The second must have consisted of answers to the question: What can we now do for ourselves?

What Russia will do for the East is no longer what Lenin said Russia would do for the East. This is quite clear, obvious and defined. At the historic Congress of the Communist Party (as at that of the International) in 1924 Lenin announced the policy of Soviet and Communist support for all the awakening nationalisms of the Orient, without regard to their social and economic programs. It was Lenin's idea (and like all his ideas, it had the clarity and force of genius) that the ultimate purposes of the Soviet Union and of the World Revolution would be best served by the destruction of western imperialism in the Orient.

Unfortunately, Lenin's successors are less far-sighted. As regards the Orient—or, to make the case simpler, we may take China alone—they have split into two factions. One, the faction of Stalin (known as "the Majority"), considers that the failure of the Chinese Revolution has absolved Russia from any further responsibility in that direction, and that Russia has already given far too much energy and money to a cause which promises nothing. In other words, the Stalinists (although they would never admit it) are in the position of abandoning the Leninist policy of 1924 with regard to Asia. The other faction of the Russian Communist Party (no longer, for the most part, in the Party) considers that the Chinese Revolution failed because it did not definitely assume the character of a proletarian (i. e., Communist) revolution and disfranchise the bourgeoisie. This section, known in Russia and abroad as "the Opposition," is thus also in the position of abandoning the Leninist policy of 1924 with regard to Asia.

Now it is obvious, of course, that the two foregoing paragraphs contain definitions which, because of excessive simplification, are not literally true. Both Stalin and Trotsky would vigorously deny the implication that either has abandoned, or intends to abandon, the Leninist program in the Orient. And yet Lenin made it quite clear that what he proposed was support for eastern nationalisms whatever their social programs; Lenin did not assume, as Trotsky and Radek assume, that an eastern nationalist movement has to be or indeed can be Communist. Neither did he assume, as Stalin assumes, that a defeat should justify Russia in abandoning her militant attitude towards European imperialism in Asia.

The tendency of the present government of the Soviet Union, based upon the Center and the Right wing of the Russian Communist Party, is towards complete abandon of the ideas of Lenin with regard to Asia and the World Revolution. This is, again, a simplification and, as such, not at the moment literally and demonstrably true; but it is the essential truth of the matter and becomes more evident every day. Stalin and his associates may deny it until they are blue in the face, but the Asiatic revolutionaries know that it is true. Nothing else can explain the treatment which has been given the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese revolutionaries in the past two months. The Russian Revolution has been led into a new and decidedly de-Leninized stage; its program is nationalistic in character and, under the thin disguise of "political realism," proposes to introduce in the Orient a Russian activity devoted entirely to Russian ends.

The Opposition, made up chiefly of Jewish and other intellectuals, is said to have very little support from the working classes in the Soviet Union. If this is true, we may expect to see a progressive embourgeoisement of the Soviet state: those educated and highly westernized intellectuals who once directed the fortunes of the "proletarian" republic (Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rakovsky, Radek and their friends) must be submerged; the "Russification" of the Russian Communist Party means the surrender to that huge, unfeeling, instinctively conservative and oriental mass called collectively "the Russian peasant." Already fifty-eight per cent of all the available soil of the Soviet Union is controlled by only six per cent of the farmers—and this barely ten yares after the land was redistributed by Communist principle!

Of the program in which the views of the Opposition on the agrarian situation and other problems were set forth, Paul Scheffer, the brilliant correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* (a recognized authority, and perhaps the best informed of the foreign correspondents in Moscow), said in an article printed in his newspaper on December 1: "For us Europeans this draft of a program drawn up by the Leninist Bolsheviks or Opposition discloses the tragedy of the Revolution, the end of a dream, the sacrifice of illusions. Every page, every line complains of treachery to the great cause, compromise with bourgeois ideas, and, what is worse, compromise with bourgeois forces in town and country."

It was to this scene, this atmosphere, that the delegates of all countries were convened during the week of the Tenth Anniversary celebration. Even though the Opposition program was practically unobtainable in Moscow—even though the press was more severely censored than ever—even though the Leninist Bolsheviks (to adopt Herr Scheffer's characterization of them) were silenced, nobody during that time was free from depression. Depression and disillusion were in the air. Incidents like the suicide of Adolph Joffe did not help matters. Of all the events of the week of celebration, the only one which seemed to me to arouse anything like enthusiasm was the ceremony of decoration of foreign Bolsheviks (Clara Zetkin, Bela Kun and others). And these foreign Bolsheviks, of course, belonged historically to the period which now seems to be dead and gone.

The effect of all this upon the Asiatic delegates was profound. Probably the less intelligent of them were only obscurely conscious of what was going on; but most of them encountered the situation with incredulity followed by infinite discouragement. One of the Southern Chinese revolutionaries (and by no means the least important) had a nervous breakdown as a result of these mounting difficulties. The Swaraj representatives (three of them, with their secretaries), who had come to Moscow as cautiously as performers walking on egg-shells, kept their silence and rapidly went their way. The Koreans appeared to be as hopeless in Moscow as they are where-ever one sees them. The Comintern Orientals alone (personages like Katayama and Manabendra Nath Roy) were able to maintain that shrill, angry optimism which is the Comintern's note.

A Chinese Communist from the United States was one of those who expressed most clearly the frame of mind of his fellows. "These questions," he said, "which appear to be the great issues between the Majority and the Opposition, are questions which I thought had been settled once for all in 1917. Redistribution of the land? But I thought that had been done ten years ago. Bureaucracy? But I thought that had been abolished with the Czar! World Revolution? . . . I do not known what to think, and if I did I should be afraid to say it."

This feeling of uncertainty, of disillusion, must of course be understood to be restricted to a comparatively small group of international revolutionaries and intellectuals. It seems that the Russian workman and peasant are satisfied; there is no evidence whatever to the contrary. Prosperity is perceptibly on the increase in Russia, and the ordinary Russian cares very little whether or not this prosperity has been purchased at the sacrifice of Leninist principles. In Russia—as in every other country in the world—abstract justice can never defeat the argument of a full belly.

There is a great deal of common sense in this view. As a bourgeois American, I, of course, share it; but, if I were a Russian or oriental revolutionary—if I had given my life to the Leninist ideal—I should certainly protest with my dying breath against this distortion of principle.

There are three very bad things: defeat, disillusion, death. The worst of these is disillusion. And whatever advance has been made in Russia's material state, however preferable the present condition of the country may be to that which preceded it, no sincere revolutionary can fail to be disillusioned by the Russian Communist position today. The Jacobins have yielded to the Consuls; the First Consul's opportunity awaits him.

To return, therefore, to our two questions (What will Russia do for the oriental revolutions? and What can the oriental revolutions do for themselves?), we are approximately able to answer the first: Russia will do nothing whatever for the eastern revolutions except whenever and wherever those revolutions may serve the nationalistic aims of the Russian state. (The same may be said of a dozen-other countries which do not pretend to be "revolutionary" states: any nation will help a revolution which is of direct benefit to itself.)

It may be said (it always is said) that the Communist International will support eastern revolutions. But surely the world (even the more trusting and gullible portion of the world) is beyond listening to such tales by this time. Every oriental revolutionary knows that the Communist International can do nothing without the support of the Russian Soviet government. The question is simply financial. The Comintern has no money to spend except the money which it is able to obtain through the kind offices of the Soviet government. Considering the size of the Comintern's staff, the bungling bureaucracy of its administration and the uncertainty of its non-Russian sources of income, it is doubtful if the Comintern could even keep itself alive if the Soviets and the Russian Communist Party did not support it. And as for supporting an Asiatic revolution, the Comintern alone could never dream of it. Any support which is forthcoming (and that means, in plain words, money) must come from the Soviet government. The present Soviet government is not inclined to sink any more money in China or elsewhere for the time being. And, if the government will not gamble, then neither the Comintern nor the All-Russian Trades Unions nor any other body will oblige.

The second question—what can the oriental revolutions do for themselves?—is less immediate and much less possible to answer. For the moment the Chinese Revolution is crushed; the only movement perceptible in India is a legalized bourgeois nationalist movement which is not in any sense revolutionary; the Turkish revolution, having triumphed (to some extent with Russian aid), has become reactionary. The Korean nationalist movement, in spite of all its pretensions, is no longer a practical force; the Japanese labor movement is still incipient. All of these movements (except, of course, the triumphant nationalism of Turkey) are feeble, even decrepit; they have all thrown away their opportunities. The Indians failed in 1919, the Chinese last year, the Koreans seven years ago. They are all divided, disillusioned, groping.

Yet in themselves, if hope there is at all, lies the one hope of the "oppressed peoples of the East." In so far as these movements are real, they will go on, they will become stronger and, in the inevitable development of historical forces, they will triumph. But they are unable to count henceforth upon Russian support, unable to count upon the support of one another: they face a universal disunion and disintegration of that "revolutionary solidarity" in which they still pretend to believe.

These are the facts which faced the oriental delegations to the Congress of Friends of the U. S. S. R. on November 10, 1927. These are the reasons why their high-sounding speeches lacked the ring of truth, the accent of faith. They are all abandoned and alone. The "oppressed peoples of the East" must reconsider their position, must make new plans painfully, must construct an almost superhuman patience to face the fact that there is no immediately discernible future for their national revolutions.

Political Situation Warming Up in the United States

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on March 8, the South Dakota State Democratic Convention has named Governor Al Smith of New York as its preference for the Democratic presidential nomination. The fight was a close one between Al Smith and Senator Walsh of Montana, Smith receiving 43,876 votes and Walsh 43,213. Governor Dan Moody of Texas was named as the convention's choice as vice-presidential nominee. The South Dakota Republican state convention, meeting at the same time, endorsed Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois as the Republican candidate with Vice-President Dawes of Illinois as his running mate. The Republican state Convention in Kansas endorsed Senator Curtis of that state for the Republican nomination.

Hornbeck Sees Hope For China

The following which is reprinted from the Boston Transcript for December 16 last, is a report of the sixth Lowell Institute Lecture which was delivered by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, formerly Professor of Oriental History at Harvard but now Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department.

SKETCHING the various phases of China's revolution which make the problem a subject of immediate concern to the government and the people of all the principal foreign Powers, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard University, in his Lowell Institute lecture of last evening, admitted that no one could safely predict the outcome, but that there is ground for hope for a united China.

Dr. Hornbeck took pains to draw sharp distinctions in considering the Nationalist movement, the party, the Government and the army, as not all one and the same thing. He declared that the Nationalist movement is a nation-wide awakening—China's renaissance. The National party is a political manifestation, partly producer and partly product of the awakening. The Nationalist Government is a child of the party, and the National armies are creations of the National Government, children quite capable, if they choose, of questioning the authority of that Government. But all the while the Nationalist movement is a bigger, broader, deeper thing than the party, the Government or the army. It embraces all the factors of China's reform movement.

In further explanation, Dr. Hornbeck declares that the Nationalist party is the political successor to the political secret societies which prepared the revolution, overthrew the Manchus, and decided that China should be a republic, representing the eager desire of a portion of the population in every part of the country to break with and get away from old political conditions. Moreover, it embodies the political spirit of the revolution. In the ranks of this party are enrolled the majority of the "Western educated" students, and it flourishes most in the South.

Three Factions in the Party

Within the Nationalist party and the Government there have been three factions—the Radicals, the Moderates, and the Conservatives. Dominated until the day of his death by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the party has since been dominated by a central executive committee, and within it there has been a Communist group, whose influence has been altogether out of proportion to its size. Associated with it have been advisers and employees imported from or supplied by Soviet Russia.

Dr. Hornbeck referred to the Nationalist party, with members and supporters in all parts of China and among the Chinese in foreign countries, as the only Chinese "party" which has a nation-wide organization and a real platform of political, economic and social reform, its program being based upon the "three principles" bequeathed in the will of Sun Yat-sen. These principles make affirmation of the right of nations to exist as such, of the right of peoples to govern themselves, of the right of human beings to live. And as regards China, the declared program becomes: 1.—Emancipation from imperialistic domination, both from within and from without. 2.—Popular government, universal suffrage, with initiative, referendum and recall. 3.—Social and economic reforms and reorganization. The objectives of the revolution are to be accomplished in three stages: First, the military stage of conquest; second, the educational stage, during which the people are to be under the dictatorship of the party, and third, the constitutional stage in which there is to be popular government.

"The greatest peril which has confronted the Nationalist party has been that of strife within its own ranks," Dr. Hornbeck declared. "A deadly struggle has been going on between the radical element and the moderates and conservatives. The radical element, with its communist nucleus, has made itself the ally, the tool and the imitator of Soviet Russia and is committed to the Soviet Russian policy of world revolution."

Dr. Hornbeck made it clear that China had developed a conception of national entity, a realization that there are Chinese national interests and national rights, but perhaps not one in a hundred has an opinion with regard to political questions.

Anti-Foreign Feeling There

"There is 'anti-foreign' feeling in China," the speaker affirmed, "So far as the average Chinese citizen is concerned, such hostility as he feels appears to be directed not against an individual foreigner, as such, but against groups, forces and ideas, against the theories and practices of foreign nations as they have been manifested in China.

"Can anyone really believe that the presence of a few foreigners; that the provisions of a few treaties; that the assistance of a few treaty ports; that the residence of a few thousand Christian missionaries in the interior, could produce the chaos which prevails in almost every field of Chinese life and thought today?"

Asking the question as to what had produced that chaos, Dr. Hornbeck made seven suggestions, such as the Chinese of old China who allowed themselves to be conquered by a handful of Manchus: the Manchu court and the Chinese mandarins, who got into all sorts of difficulties with foreigners; foreigners, who have tried with their trade and treaties, their sermons and schools to do the impossible; the Chinese of new China who have learned some things but too often not the fundamentals regarding foreign nations; economic forces, which have destroyed the old equilibrium; ignorance and emotionalism, which make it easy for agitators to incite to violence the masses; and propaganda, military aid, money, arms, munitions and intrigue or interference on the part of some foreign Governments and some foreign nationals.

Dr. Hornbeck devoted some time to recent military movements and results, and to General Chiang's resignation which shows that the split was over the issue of the presence and influence of the Soviet Russian advisers and their adherents in the party. During the past three months the Soviet advisers and drill masters have been dismissed and some members of the Communist party expelled. At Hankow one radical group has been driven out by another; at Changsha the Communist regime has been overthrown; at Canton there has been a running battle among the three elements in the party, and just now the faction in control is one not satisfactory to the moderate element at Nanking, which element has demanded that war be declared on Canton. During the second week in December the principal leaders of all factions of the Nationalist party met at Shanghai and agreed to accept the leadership of Chang Kai-shek.

Dr. Hornbeck, in stating what is probably China's greatest political dilemma, said that simultaneously the Chinese wish to get rid of foreign influence and to have foreign aid. He recalled the work of Chinese mobs of last spring in driving foreigners from their peaceful homes and places of business, and said that unfortunately these outrages were within the territory occupied by the Nationalist armies. "No 'Government' in China today possesses such authority or has such control over the armed forces and the populace that it can guarantee protection either to the Chinese people or to foreigners," the speaker said.

Such consideration led to the presentation of an elucidating summary of present conditions, with economic and social problems, indebtedness, education, legal reform, constructive enterprises neglected or subordinated to the demands of military operations of the contending groups.

Though mentioning certain effects of the situation which are highly demoralizing within China and completely baffling in reference to the problem of a new basis for treaty relations between China and the foreign powers, Dr. Hornbeck finds that everything is not chaos, with the great mass of the Chinese people, the great farming majority, and the artisans and petty merchants very little more active in military affairs and politics than they were under the old regime. They have not yet reached the point where they consider government their concern, nor are the majority of them directly and immediately affected by the military movements and the political turmoil.

But with the political battles raging, there is going forward a reform movement which, in many departments, as Dr. Hornbeck observed, is able to point to evidences of progress, and as the decline in the use of the queue, the practice of foot-binding, slavery and polygamy, an increase in public opinion opposed to the use of opium and the laying of foundations of a national educational system, social customs are changing and youth is having its day.

"The political revolution," said Dr. Hornbeck, "has not yet emerged from its military and destructive phase. China is today a congeries of quasi-feudal principalities whose chieftains are warring with one another for survival, for extension of power or for supreme authority. That it will take time to decide the military issue and to erect and furnish, the structure of a new order is axiomatic.

Sees Ground for Hope

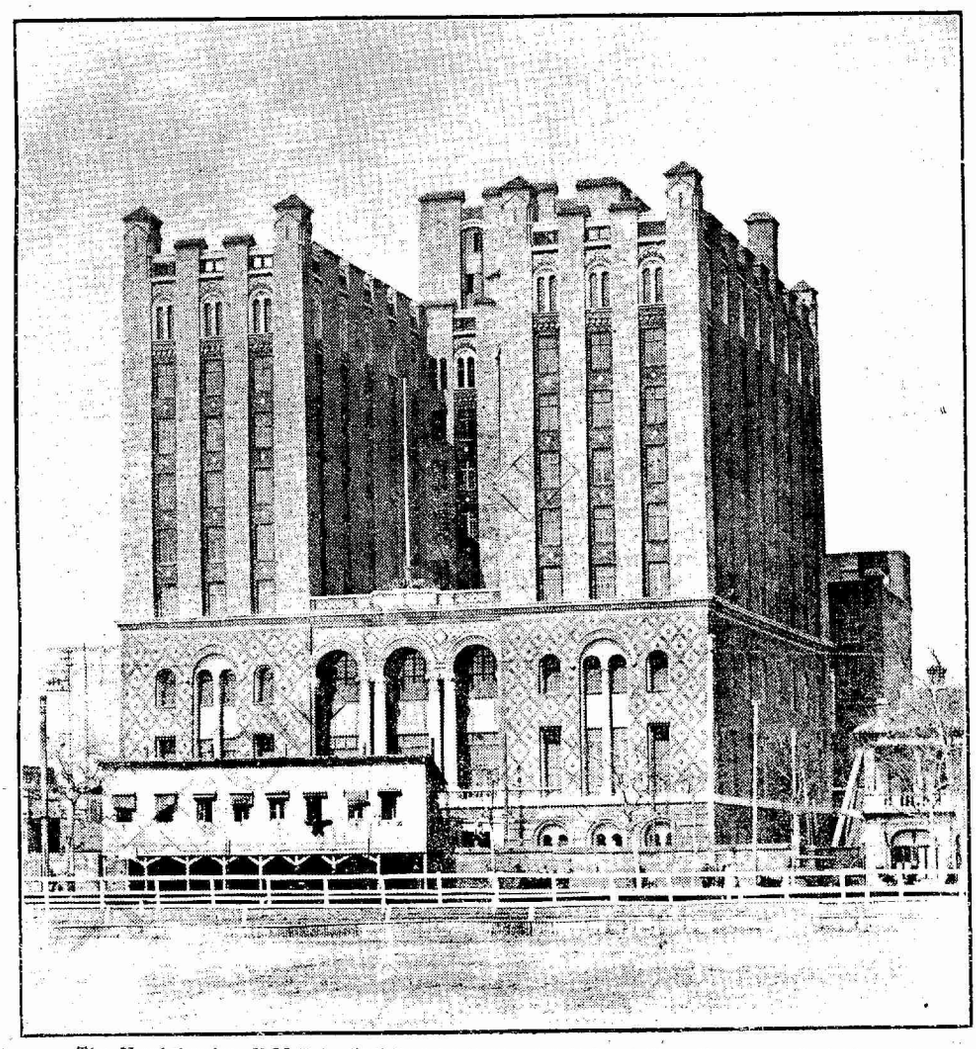
"The fact that a nationalist movement is in full swing, even though Nationalist governments break up and Nationalist armies fight one another, gives substantial ground for hope that out of the political and military struggle there will emerge a united China. This movement may be expected to produce leaders to restore the authority of the intellegentsia and thereby to re-establish a regime of law.

(Continued on page 116)

The Story of Shanghai's Foreign Y. M. C. A.

BY GEORGE A. FITCH.

WHEN asked to relate this story of Shanghai's Foreign Y.M.C.A. there at once came to my mind the thought of those whose sacrificial efforts have made possible the erection of this magnificent building facing the Race Course on Bubbling Well Road, a building beautiful enough in its stately dignified way to arouse the pride of all Shanghai. What those have done who have made this building possible should be recorded in the annals of Shanghai and should never be forgotten by those who will enjoy the benefits of their completed task. The completion of their task, the erection of this long-awaited and much-desired building is of course but the beginning of a glorious project. And yet it is interesting to recall how the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building was first conceived and how that conception has been gradually worked into an actual reality.



The New Foreign Y.M.C.A. Building as it appears today before the removal of the workmen's temporary sheds in the foreground. The picture was taken from the Shanghai Race Course which fronts the building and gives some idea of the imposing and attrative appearance of the new structure. The type of construction, which is new to Shanghai is said to be the latest word in construction for buildings of this character.

How the Idea Originated

The idea originated in the minds of a group of leading Shanghai citizens when they met to discuss the question of forming a Foreign Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai some eight years ago. This idea was to provide "a home for the man away from home", a place where young men of the various western nations here represented could meet and mingle in wholesome fellowship and where they could live comfortably, in attractive surroundings, at a cost that would be within the reach of all.

Other cities of the East—Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay,—had already provided Y.M.C.A.'s for their men from home, and these had abundantly proved their worth. Why should Shanghai, the greatest of all of these Eastern cities lag behind? Why should she not rather have the best building in the Orient?

The first meeting was called by Dean Walker, then of the Cathedral, in his home, with a few prominent local residents present, to which the writer himself was also invited. A little later another group, chiefly composed of Americans, met with Mr. J. Harold Dollar to consider the same question. Subsequently, the two groups met together. That there was a real need for such a center, such a place for wholesome fellowship, for the foreign men in Shanghai was agreed upon by all. It was decided, however, that before going further, a brief survey should be conducted, with a view to discovering with what response the suggestion of a Foreign Y.M.C.A. would be met.

Many Interested in Project

A questionnaire was sent to the foreign employees of a number of the larger firms, and from this it was ascertained that a large proportion would be interested in applying for membership if an Association were formed, a majority of the unmarried among those who replied saying that they would like to take up their residence in the building. Letters were also addressed to the British and American Chambers of Commerce, the United Services Association, the American Legion, the British Women's Association, the American Women's Club and other organizations asking for their views. Replies came from all giving their unqualified endorsement of the idea of having a Y.M.C.A. for foreigners in Shanghai.

With this encouraging response it was decided to go ahead, and plans were made for raising funds for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of the building. The Hon. Charles R. Crane, then American Minister to Peking, was interested through the assistance of Mr. J. A. Thomas and Mr. Julean Arnold. The American Minister readily agreed to give one half the cost of the property now owned by the Association (Tls. 110,000), on which a temporary option had been secured. Capt. Robert Dollar was next approached. He generously came forward with a promise of Tls. 50,000. Encouraged by the generosity of these two men, the committee proceeded to secure the services of the Building Bureau of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., then represented by Mr. A. Q. Adamson in Shanghai, for the completion of plans and an estimate of costs. It was found out that a building that would provide accommodations for approximately 200 residents and the usual Y.M.C.A. features for a membership of a thousand or so would cost at least Tls. 640,000, a figure much larger than Shanghai could pos-sibly afford.

George A. Fitch, or Just "George" as he is popularly known to the Shanghai Public, who will Be General Secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A., and will have charge of the New Building.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Interested

It happened that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was making a trip to China at this time. An appeal was made to h'm. If Shanghai could raise two hundred thousand taels, would he be willing to give the balance? The story of securing that gift is a long one, much too long for the space that this article would, allow. Mr. Rockfeller had an inflexible rule that he would give to no individual Associations, but only to foreign building programmes sponsored by the International Committee in New York. He had just made a gift of two million dollars gold to such a programme. Dr. John R. Mott's help was then sought; and finally, after more than a year of negotiation, the happy news was cabled to Shanghai that through the International mmittee a gift of $280,800 (gold) had been made by Mr. Rockefeller for the new building.

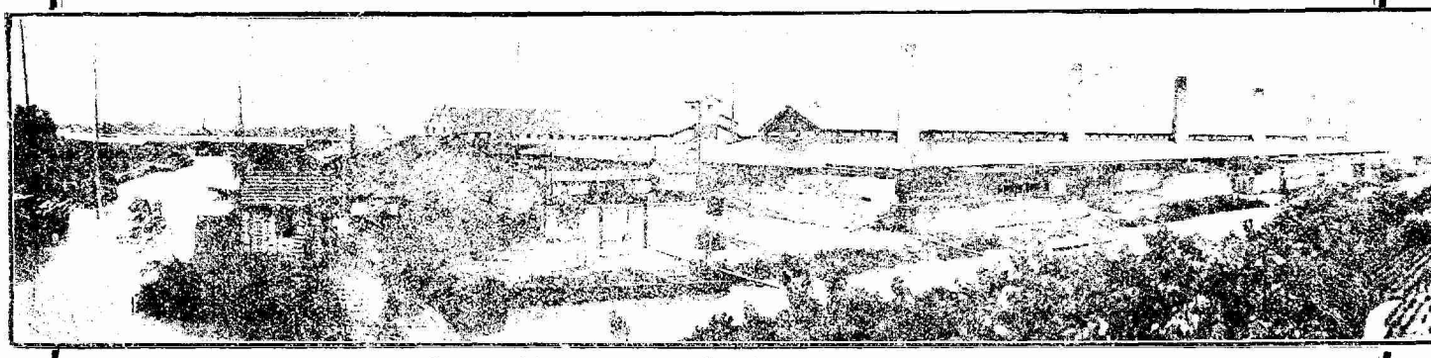
At this time I happened to be on furlough in America. In fact, there were only a few days left before the time for my return to China. Hurriedly and with the help of some old Shanghai friends such as Mr. F. R. Sites, Mr. J. A. Thomas and Mr. D. E. Douty, a luncheon party was arranged at the Bankers' Club on Wall Street, New York. This gathering was attended by the president and officers of more than a dozen corporations which have a business interest in China, including the International General Electric; Westinghouse International; the Standard Oil Company of New York; Anderson, Meyer & Co., the International Testing House; the U. S. Steel Corporation, etc. The building programme of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai was presented and their assistance was solicited and secured. Mr. W. W. Lockwood happened to be in New York immediately after this event and was therefore able to render some most valuable help in following up this luncheon meeting with personal ca ls. The mostno table gift secured was one of $10,000 (Gold) from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Altogether a total of a little over $40,000 (Gold) was pledged on the Tls. 200,000 balance required.

The Shanghai Campaign

The story of the campaign on this side of the Pacific is familiar to those who were in Shanghai during that memorable month of May, 1925. Business conditions were considered bad,—though they were not as bad as they soon became. If the campaign had started a fortnight later, the site on which the magnificent foreign Y building now proudly stands would have remained a vacant lot until this time! Indeed, not a few prophets of gloom predicted failure for the effort. But Shanghai's leading men were solidly behind it—they were immovably determined to secure this much-needed building for Shanghai. With Sir Edward Pearce heading the Campaign Committee, Mr. O. M. Green the Publicity, and General E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. W. J. Hawkings, T. A. Clark, and F. D. Drake, the four divisions into which the workers were divided, nearly two hundred men and women, earnest and eager, sacrificing and enthusiastic, scoured the city for subscriptions. It was a wonderful spectacle to see how these two hundred men and women worked unselfishly for the cause. After eight days, the Campaign, undoubtedly the greatest of its kind ever conducted in Shanghai, came to a close. And the goal was attained! In their final report made in the Palace Hotel on the closing day of the Campaign the auditors announced a total of Tls. 205,000 in subscriptions, thus making a grand total for all funds, including the site of Tls. 720,000.

The Building Committee, composed of Messrs. H. H. Arnold, Chairman, T. H. U. Aldridge, C. M. Wentworth, W. W. Lockwood, A. Q. Adamson, and the writer, immediately proceeded to get plans and specifications completed. Mr. Elliot Hazzard was engaged as consulting architect, Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Company as consulting structural engineers, and Mr. C. J. Doughty as plumbing and heating consultant.

"TAI SHAN" Has Won Further Credit for the Superiority of its Products



View of Tai Shan Brick & Tile Company at Shanghai
Factory No. 1, Kashing, Chekiang
Factory No. 2, Lunghwa, Shanghai

Tai Shan Face Bricks have been used by the Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. Building, opposite Race Course, thus proving that BEAUTY, ECONOMY and DURABILITY in Tai Shan Face Bricks cannot be excelled by any substitute.

Tai Shan Face Bricks enable architects to express freely their art and satisfy the owners' desire for a perfect design.

For further information apply to

TAI SHAN BRICK & TILE CO., LTD.

(The Largest Ceramic Works in China)

421 Lloyd Road, Shanghai

Telephone C. 14305 **Manager, S. M. Wong**

44-129

Cornerstone Laid in 1926

On July 5, 1926 the corner stone of the building was laid by Capt. Robert Dollar during an impressive ceremony presided over by the late Dean Symons. Since then the progress of the building has been steady, though not as rapid as some would have liked it. Finishing touches are now being put to the structure both inside and out, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation sometime in May. A committee is already at work preparing a programme for the dedicatory service. Just when this will be held, it is impossible to announce at this time, but it is hoped to have the formal opening sometime during the month of May.

Applications for rooms have been rapidly coming in. To date, more than a hundred reservations have been made. Altogether one hundred and eighty-three rooms will be available. A committee on membership, with Mr. W. J. Hawkings as Chairman, is making a "noiseless" canvass of the foreign community with the idea of securing a charter membership of five hundred. All who apply before May 1st 1928 will be considered "charter" members.

So much then for the facts relative to the building, now how about the building itself. In answering this question perhaps I can do no better than to present the "building directory" as follows:

Description of Building

On the *Ground Floor* one enters through a vestibule the Arcade, which leads back to the lifts (two Otis micro-drive), the dressing rooms, baths, etc. On the left is the snack counter and soda fountain, fitted with the very latest devices for producing appetizing dishes; on the right a barber shop and a tailor shop. These features will be open to the public. To the rear of the snack counter, (behind sound-proof walls) are four bowling alleys. On the opposite side are the spacious dressing rooms, showers, electric, steam and hot-air baths and massage tables and a private locker-lounge of the "Business Men's Club;" behind the lifts, a dressing room, lockers and shower baths for the general, or Young Men's membership; to the northwest similar quarters for boys of 12 to 18 years of age. These dressing rooms all have their private entrances into the Swimming Pool, on the Burkill Road side of the building. This is the finest pool of its sort in Shanghai, 75 x 25 feet in area and nine feet in depth, heated in winter and with the most modern filtering and chlorinating equipment. The beautiful tile mosaic walls and floor were especially designed for this place by Mrs A, H. Swan.

Mr. A. Q. Adamson, Head of the Y.M.C.A. Architects Bureau Who Had Charge of the Construction of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. On the Right is Mr. Poy G. Lee, Chief Draghtsman. Mr. Lee is a Graduate of the Pratt Institute and Columbia University and is a Member of the Society of Architects of New York City.

First Floor: Lobby, service counter and offices, social hall and lounge 103 x 35 feet (furniture by Arts & Crafts), billiard room with five tables, ladies' dressing rooms and showers, spectators' gallery to the swimming pool.

Second Floor (mezzanine): Boys' game and social room, gymnasium, special exercise.

Third Floor: (main dining hall) 105 x 35 feet, banquet or assembly room, library, class and club rooms, gallery to gymnasium.

Fourth Floor; Four squash or hand-ball courts (over gymnasium), kitchen and refrigerators; 30 bed-rooms, baths, toilets, etc.

Fifth to Ninth Floors; 153 bed-rooms, similar to those on the fourth floor. Each room is attrac ively furnished with a Simmons' footless bed, chiffonier, writing table, upholstered arm chair and small chair, built-in wardrobe (by Messrs Tai Chong & Co. and China Woodworking Co.) and cold water, built-in medicine cabinet, rug and curtains. The bedding is also of the best. Prices range from $45 to $100 per month for single rooms, and from $75 to $120 for double rooms, including light, heat, service, taxes and furnishings. There are also a few two-room suites which rent at $150 per month.

Full board will be provided at sixty dollars. All residents will be expected to pay for full board, but a reduction will be made for those who find it impossible to return for tiffin or one of the other meals.

Memberships Required of Occupants

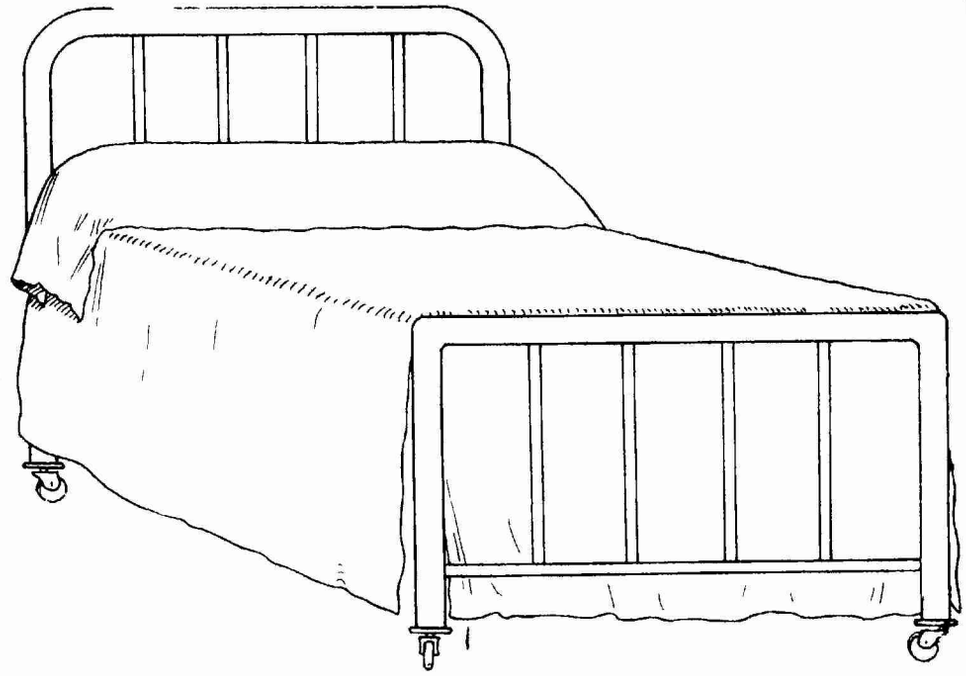
Membership in the Association is also required of all residents. This is of three kinds:

"Senior A" (for men of 25 years and over). Initiation—$25, dues—$10 per month, payable quarterly

(Continued on page 106)

Y.M.C.A.

CONGRATU-LATIONS

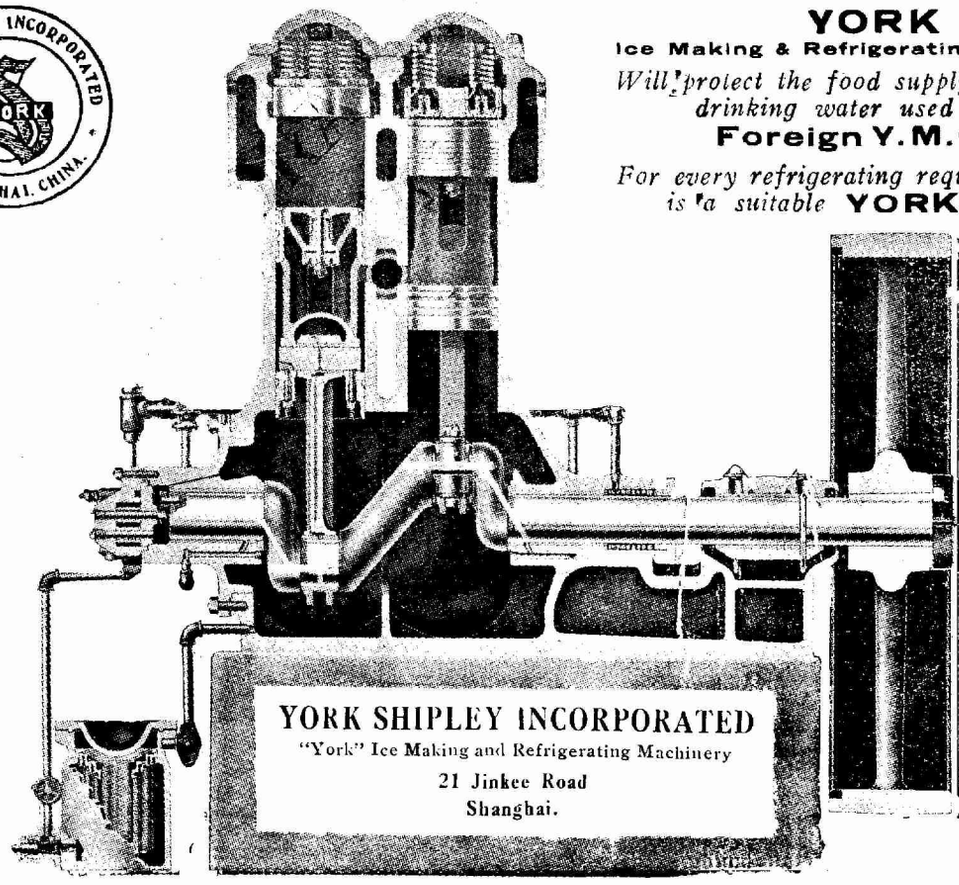


From

THE SIMMONS COMPANY (China Division)

The World's Largest Manufacturer of Steel Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Bedroom Furniture.

YORK SHIPLEY INCORPORATED
YORK
SHANGHAI, CHINA.



YORK
Ice Making & Refrigerating Machinery

Will protect the food supply and cool the drinking water used in the
Foreign Y.M.C.A.

For every refrigerating requirement there is a suitable **YORK** *machine.*

YORK SHIPLEY INCORPORATED
"York" Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery
21 Jinkee Road
Shanghai.

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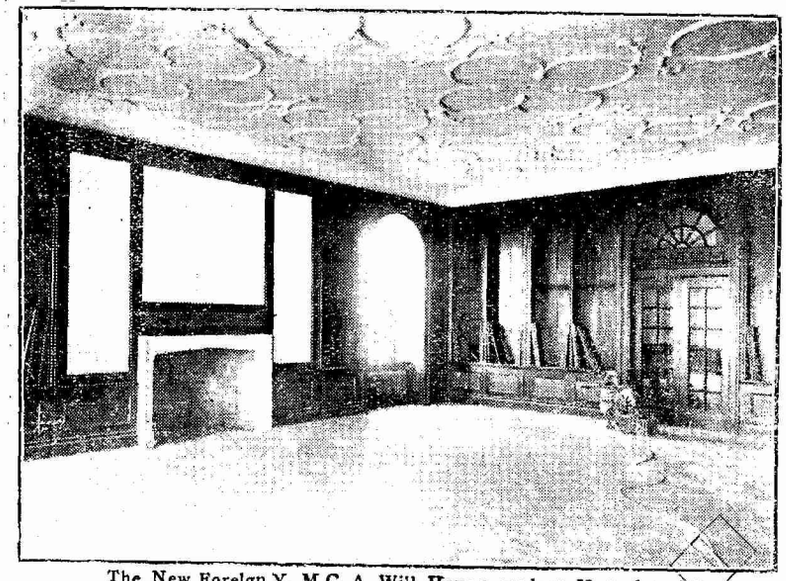
New Foreign Y.M.C.A. Will Open about June 1

BY P. PALAMOUNTAIN

When the new Foreign Y.M.C.A. opens its doors to guests about June 1 the project will constitute the most ambitious under taking of its kind ever commenced and completed outside America and England and will represent the culmination of the efforts of the organisers and the fulfilment of a scheme which, three years ago, was viewed with not a little misgiving by many residents of Shanghai. The building is now in the last stage of construction and will be ready for occupation in about two months, with furnishings, painting and installations complete to the very last screw after a process of construction which has occupied over two years.



The New Foreign Y. M C. A. Will Have a modern Up-to-date Library Open to all Members. This Picture Which Shows a Corner of the Library Show How the Book Shelves Will Be Arranged About the Walls.

Two of the keenest workers in connection with the erection of this magnificent structure which commands such a prominent site on the Bubbling Well Road opposite the Racecourse have been Messrs. Geo Fitch and A. Q. Adamson, the former being mainly instrumental in organizing and controlling the campaign for the necessary funds and the latter having supervised the entire construction of the building. Mr. Fitch holds the position of General Administrator of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and Mr. Adamson is the Director of Y.M.C.A. Building Bureaw, having, with the completion of the present building, been responsible for the erection of 20 such in China.

Three years ago a campaign, assisted by some of the city's prominent residents, was commenced for the securing of funds for erection of a Y.M.C.A. for foreign civilian residents in Shanghai. It was generally felt that there was a pressing need for some such place wherein foreign young men might find all residential facilities combined with an atmosphere more congenial than that to be found in the majority of rooming houses in the city and providing these at a rate within the reach of the majority. This campaign was carried out with a vigour so surprising and met with a response so ready and generous that within a very short time the necessary quota to proceed with the work was obtained and operations were commenced.

Corner Stone Laid

It is a little more than two years ago since Captain Robert Dollar laid the cornerstone of the building when visiting this city and work has proceeded apace since that day. To-day the building is nearing completion and the finishing touches might be said to be all that is required for occupation except for the provision of the furniture and other essential interior appointments.

Recently an opportunity was given representatives of the foreign Press to inspect the building from basement to roof and the tour of inspection was conducted by Messrs. Fitch and Adamson, the various floors and rooms being viewed in the process of receiving their finishing touches. The building has now progressed to a point where it is possible to gain an impression of the completed structure. The inspection was sufficient to enable those present to realise that the building offers something to the community which surpasses anything of a similar character in this city and, possibly, any part of the Far East.

Everything in the nature of comfort, health and recreation is incorporated in the building including swimming bath, gymnasium, recreation rooms, library, and every modern convenience essential for the proper conduct of a large residential establishment. The cost of the building was Tls. 650,000 and the land upon which it stands was purchased for Tls. 110,000 although it has considerably appreciated in value since the day of its purchase. There are 133 rooms available for guests and already some 100 applications for these have been received by the secretary. Owing to the lack of immediate funds two of the floors will not be available for occupation when the building is officially opened about June 1 but these will be made ready in due course.

Modern Conveniences

It has been built on the most modern lines and follow a type of architecture which is finding favour in many of the great cities of the Western world.

Every modern convenience such as central heating, modern sanitation and plumbing, fire extinguishing plant, swimming bath, water treatment apparatus, the latest cooking equipment and all other essentials are included in the building.

Approximately 26,000 ft. of piping of various sizes—sufficient to reach from the Bund to Jessfield Park—have been installed in the new building each of which has its specified work to perform.

In the boiler room are two large C. I. steam boilers which will generate the steam for warming the rooms, supplying hot water to all the lavatory basins, baths, showers, sinks, etc. They also supply the necessary heat for keeping the serving tables in the kitchens nice and warm. Lastly, the boilers warm the water for the swimming pool, which will permit swimming in both summer and winter. In the same department are the cylinders for storing the water in order that a plentiful supply may be on hand at all times—always warm. The cylinders are two in number and their combined capacity is 6,000 gallons.

On the right side of the boiler house will be found two 6 ft. diameter filters for the purpose of safeguarding the water in the swimming pool. The working of these filters is explained as follows: Stored in the swimming pool are 84,000 gallons of water which in the course of everyday usage would become very unhealthy. The choice of two principles arises. One is to have a complete change of water when and as required, and the other to filter, disinfect, and re-condition the existing water. The latter principle has been decided upon by the Y. M. C. A authorities.

Rooms Well Equipped

Pumps, under this principle, draw the water from the pool and pass it through an aeration tank into which compressed air is passed. It then passes on to the filters where all the

This Picture Which Was Taken While Construction Was Still In Progress, Nevertheless Gives Some Idea of the Main Lounge of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. The Lounge Will Be Furnished So as to Provide a Homelike Atmosphere and Will Compare Favorably with Local Shanghai Clubs.

Some Suppliers and Furnishers to the Foreign Y. M. C. A.

American Trading Co.
3 Canton Road
ELEVATORS

Roscoe L. Hambleton, Inc.
113 Bubbling Well Road
SODA FOUNTAIN EQUIPMENT

China United Engineering Corporation
Sole Agent for
Truscon Steel Company
3 Canton Road
STEEL WINDOW SASH

Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.
P-425 Nanking Road
TOWELS

Naraganset Machine Co.
STEEL WORKS & GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT

Brunswick Balk Collender Company
BOWLING ALLEYS

Tai Chong & Co., Ltd.
P-333 Nanking Road
FURNITURE

China Woodworking & Dry Kiln Company, Ltd.
3 Canton Road
ARCHETECTURAL JOINERY THROUGHOUT

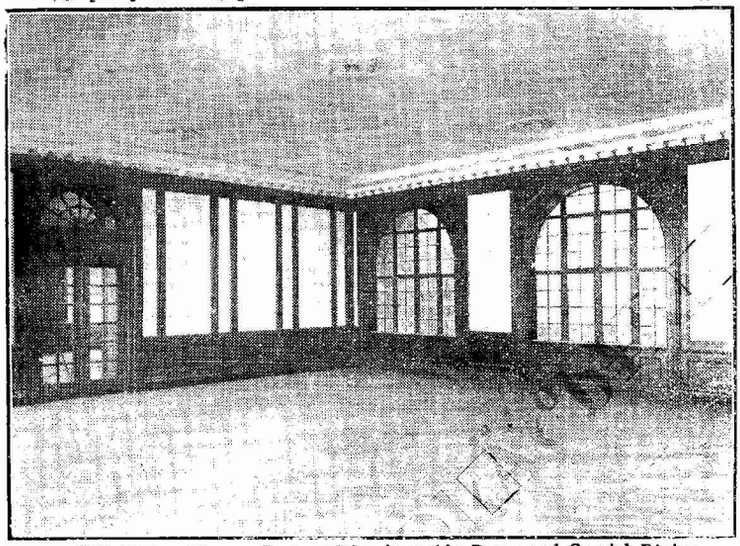
44-133

suspended matter is extracted. The water is then treated with chemicals which attend to all the unseen germs. The water, at this stage, is in the state which the scientists term "hygenically safe." If the season be cold, then certain valves are opened which permit the water to pass through a heater but if the season is warm the water passes direct into the pool and is ready for the bathers to enjoy.

Each room is equipped with a radiator, mounted neatly upon brackets fitted into the wall, and an artistic wash basin. At the back of the building rows of shower baths may be seen, each shower having a plentiful supply of hot and cold water. Adjacent to the shower baths are the toilets and lavatory basins. There are also numbers of bathrooms with every modern bathing convenience.

Sources Of Water

The fire contingency has also been well considered for, at each landing will be found a fire hydrant and hose together with the usual fire appliances encased in a polished, wooden cabinet. There are four sources of water supply connected with these hydrants, namely, the city supply, a large storage tank on the roof, two street pumping connections on which the Fire Brigade can attach the hose and pumps, and a large electrically driven pump situated in the basement which is capable of delivering 520 gallons of water per minute. This pump is put in operation by the turning of any of the switches, which are to be found at every hydrant in the building. Should, for any unforeseen reason, the city supply fail, there is a connection which allows the water from the swimming pool to be pumped to any part of the building.



This Picture Shows a Corner of the Assembly Room and Special Dining Room in the New Foreign Y. M. C. A This Room Will Be Open to Shanghai Organizations for Special Luncheons and the Entertainment of Prominent Visitors to the City.

On each floor drinking fountains have been installed, each of which is supplied with water which has been previously filtered and then cooled by means of the refrigerating plant in the building. This ensures a plentiful supply of iced drinking water when the temperature reaches 100 degrees F.

In the kitchen an "Island" range has been fixed. This is of the coal-fired variety. but the service room has a steam heated hot service table and closet.

Scale Of Charges

Following are some of the particulars regarding tariff which will be of interest to those taking up residence in the new Y. M. C. A.:

From 4th to 9th floors, total of 183 room:—

Charges: $45 to $100 a month, with an extra charge of $20 when two occupy one room. Includes light, heat, service, baths, water etc.

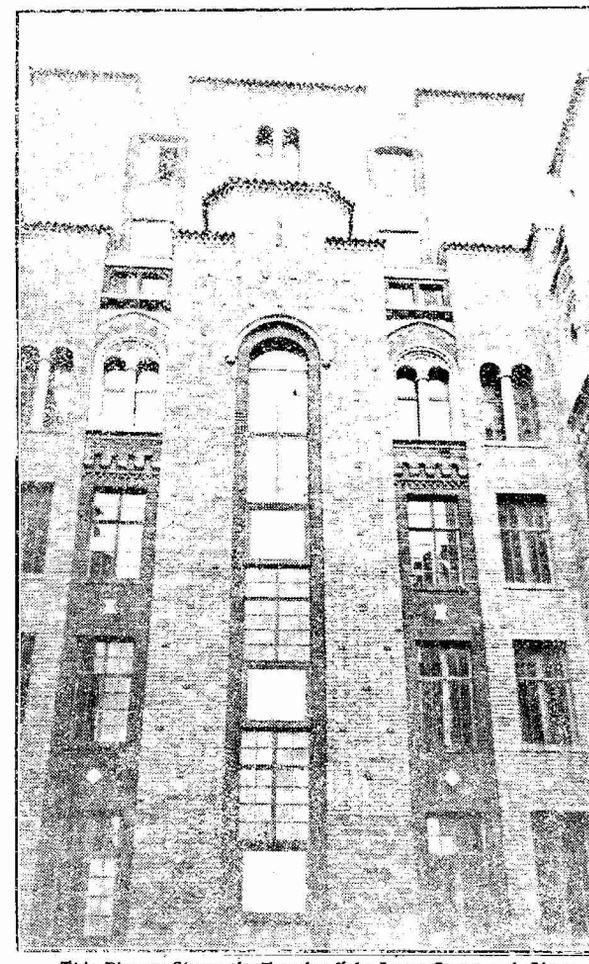
Rooms are excellently furnished: Simmons' bed (best quality of bedding), chiffonier, writing table, large upholstered. chair, small chair, curtains, built-in medicine cabinet, rug, wash-basin with hot and cold running water, clothes closet.

Board: full board, $60 a month (maximum charge). All in residence will be expected to take full board, but a reduction will be made for those who cannot return during the noon hour for tiffin;

Provision is made for transients.

Membership Dues

Three classes: Social (does not include use of physical department) $25 per year, full membership (ages 18 and over):



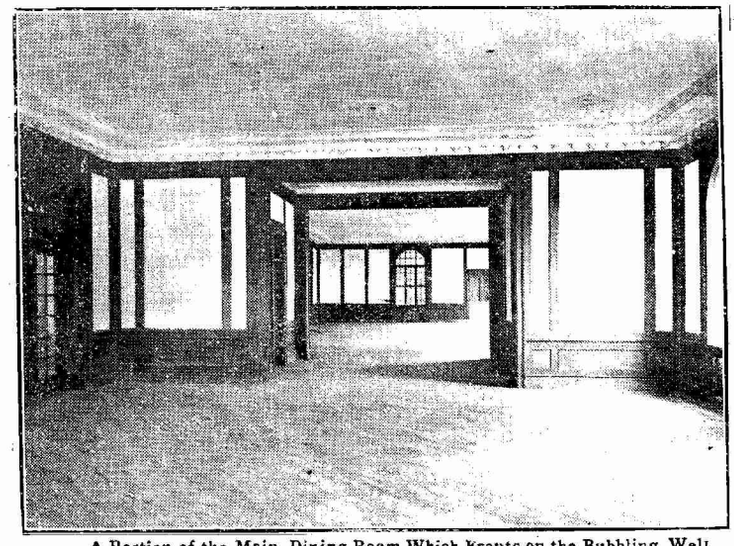
This Picture Shows the Facade of the Inner Court and Gives Some Idea of the Attractive Exterior of the Building. The Bricks Used On the Front of the Building Were Manufactured in Shanghai, in a Modern Plant Recently Established Here by Chinese Interests.

$5 per month, with entrance fee of $10. Includes use of swimming pool, gymnasium, squash courts, and all other privileges except bowling alleys and billiards without extra charge.

"Business Men's Club" — (ages 25 and over): $9 per month, $25 entrance fee. Includes use of more commodious dressing room, permanent full-length steel lockers, steam and hot baths, swimming pool, etc.

Also Boys' Membership (ages 12 to 20): $25 per year Includes use of special dressing room and lockers, swimming pool, gymnasium, etc,

(*Continued on page 110*)



A Portion of the Main Dining Room Which Fronts on the Bubbling Well Road and the Shanghai Race Course. The Room is Light and Airy and Will Have a Seating Capacity Sufficient for All Occasions.

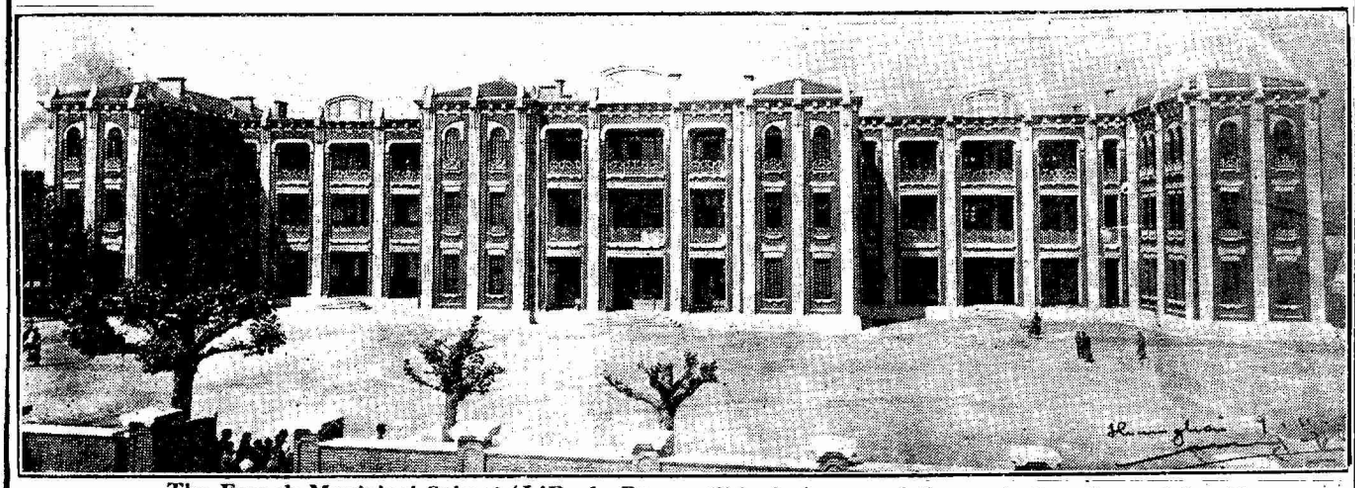
經理戚燮林

Sing Ling Kee & Co.

General Building Contractor

Chie Shi Ling—Manager

新林記營造廠



The French Municipal School (L'Ecole Franco-Chinoise), one of the most attractive and durable buildings in Shanghai, which was erected under the supervision of Mr. Chie Shi Ling, when he was director of the contracting firm of Sin Jin Kee and Company. The building was completed in 1922.

A TESTIMONIAL

Shanghai, January 5, 1928

This is to certify that Mr. Chie Shi-ling, General Manager of Sing Ling Kee & Company, has been known to us for the last fourteen years during which time he has carried out many works through this office and has in all cases been satisfactory. We have found him reliable, energetic and conscientious and his prices fair. The carrying out of contracts by him was facilitated by the excellent guarantees which he was always able to provide. If application is made to us we shall be pleased to furnish a list of the contracts carried out by him and give all details and further references. We feel sure that any contract placed with Messrs. Sing Ling Kee & Co., will receive Mr. Chie Shi Ling's personal attention and will be carried out to the credit of themselves and everyone else concerned therewith.

(*Signed*) *ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.*
Construction Dept.

Thirty years a building contractor in Shanghai employing the ablest and most skilled men. Equipped to build factories, schools, hotels, banks, residences, also public works such as bridges, roads—reinforced construction. Capital ample for any job!

SING LING KEE—GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Chie Shi Ling—Manager (Formerly Director of Sin Jin Kee)

173 Taku Road—Telephone W. 2784

Y.M.C.A. Now 30 Years Old in China

BY L. T. CHEN

Of all the Christian enterprises initiated by missionary work in China the Y.M.C.A. is generally acknowledged to be the most fully indigenized. In leadership as well as in conception of activities it is now truly Chinese. According to the latest available statistics (1926), out of forty-two cities in which the Y.M.C.A. is operating thirty-four are under the direction of Chinese general secretaries and among the total secretarial force of 369 men only fifty-eight are of other nationalities than Chinese. Of the total expenditure of $1,078,000, only $45,000 came as contribution from the sister movements abroad. These figures should be sufficient to indicate the confidence of the people.

All this development materialized in less than thirty five years if one dates its history with D.W. Lyon's arrival in Tientsin in 1895. Dr. Lyon was the one who first founded the work on an independent basis. That in such a short time the movement should have attained its present degree of influence and have gained national recognition as a constructive force in society is at once proof of the statesmanship of the pioneers and the wisdom of the principles underlying Y.M.C.A. work. From the very first its founders fixed their eyes on one objective; namely, "to build up an autonomous, independent and self-supporting movement in China". They conceived their own functions as that of helpers and advisors, realizing all the time that the initiative and responsibility must lie with the Chinese leaders whom they could persuade to share their own vision. They insisted that authority should reside in the local Boards of Directors and the program and activities of the work must emerge from careful study and understanding of local needs. The experiences which they could quote from what they knew of conditions in America were cited merely as collateral references. There were to be no hard and fast rules or cut and dried practices in the work. One principle only was essential, namely, that local autonomy must be respected.

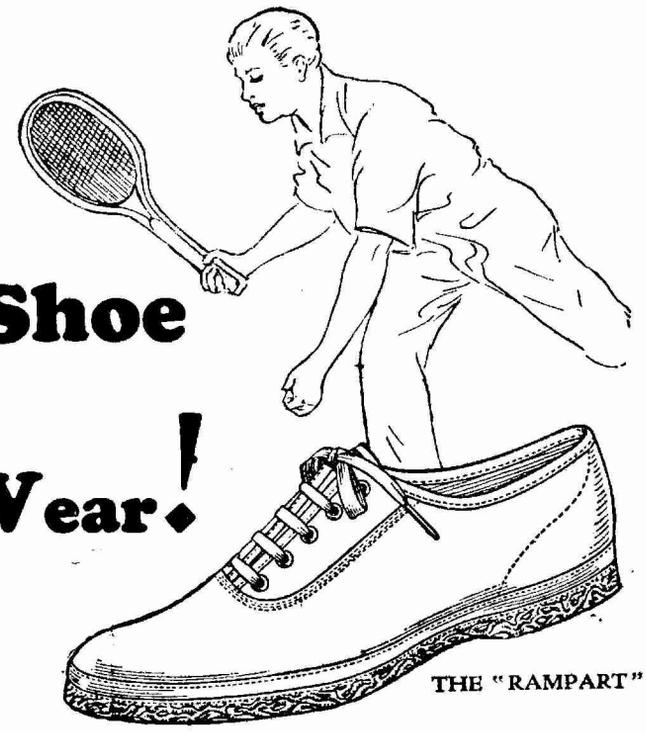
Thus the Y.M.C.A. started in the closing years of the last century with no definite program of activities except that groups of men might be sought and welded together in order to give expression to the way of life examplified by Jesus Christ. A challenge was thrown before those young men who were nobly ambitious bidding them to seek "to minister rather than to be ministered unto." It was a new note and the clarion call sounded far and wide. At a time when the sense of patriotism was awakening any suggestion having social appeal went deep to their heart. In a word, the patriotic urge intensified by a realization of the importance of service embodied in the red triangle.

One of the Bed Rooms in the Navy Y.M.C.A. Showing the Comfortable Furnishings and Surroundings. The Rooms in the Navy Y.M.C.A. Are Quite Similar to those in the New Foreign "Y."

A Furnished Room in the Navy Y.M.C.A., which Is Furnished Somewhat as the Rooms in the New Foreign Y.M.C.A. Will Be Furnished.

Five years ago the Y.M.C.A. movement in China embarked upon a new stage of development. Through study and experimentation it discovered for itself a program more suitable to the needs of the country than the conventional activities associated with its name in other countries; namely, social education. Education has long been China's need, but the government's efforts have been directed largely to the higher branches of learning. Education calculated to meet the needs of those deprived of the privilege of attending school and college had received little or no attention. And yet to fit the people for democracy and to equip China for her rightful place among nations it is even more important to raise the intelligence of the masses than to adorn a few scholars with academic distinctions. In other words, there was a call for the Y.M.C.A. movement to supplement the government in the field of social and adult education.

Wear the Shoe that Champions Wear!



THE "RAMPART"

MANY great champions in all sports wear Keds canvas rubber-soled shoes.

Keds are the ideal athletic shoes wherever fast, sure footwork is necessary.

Soles of tough, springy rubber that lessen jolts and shocks and give a *sure* grip on any playing surface. Snug-fitting canvas uppers—light—yet strong enough to support the ankles against sudden twists and strains.

And Keds have a special Feltex innersole to keep the feet cool and comfortable.

Genuine Keds come in high and low models—for athletic and everyday wear.

They are not Keds unless the name Keds is on the shoe

Keds

Made only by the United States Rubber Company

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

44-137

The New Foreign Y.M.C.A. is heated with

IDEAL SMOKELESS BOILERS

and

IDEAL CLASSIC RADIATORS

Made By

American Radiator Company,
New York, U.S.A.

and

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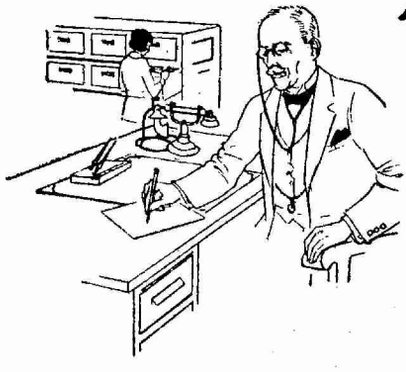

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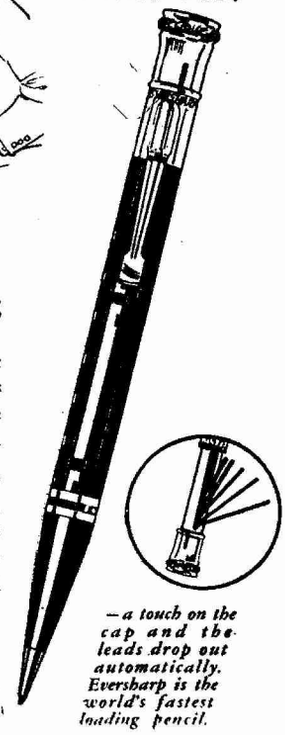

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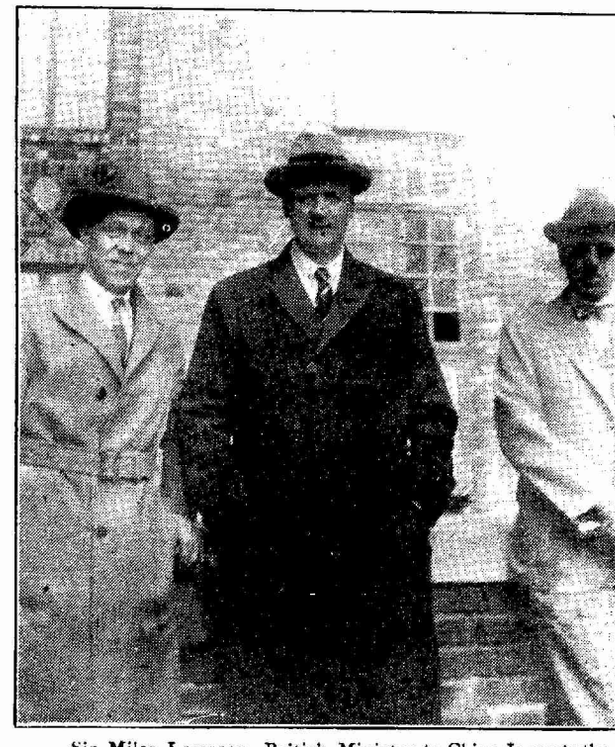
In this educational conception of its p[illegible]e in the country three emphasis are stressed, (1) Charact.., (2) Citizenship and (3) International Goodwill. No one realizes the lack of moral stamina and the need of strength of character in the life of China today more painfully than her true patriots themselves. By upholding moral ideals, especially those examplified in the life of Jesus, by providing opportunities for the interplay of personal influences and by stimulating to action the urge of unselfish service the Y.M.C.A. has endeavored to help meet this fundamental need. Side by side with the need for character training there is also the need of training requisite to effective citizenship. To meet this need the "Thousand Character system" was devised to lift the bane of illiteracy and citizenship training was initiated to impart civic knowledge By now the war against illiteracy is a national platform and, hand-in-hand with the other forces, the Y.M.C.A. is spreading the understanding of citizenship. But in this day of history, however, no nation can live unto itself alone and no citizen can fulfill his responsibility without a world-wide outlook. At a time when nationalism runs rampant and chauvinism is the style the Y.M.C.A. has a special mission to proclaim the gospel of international goodwill. To weld together the young men of China to strive for the development of personal character, the fulfillment of civic responsibility and the realization of international friendship is the banner which the Y.M.C.A. of China unfurls today.

Summing up, the Y.M.C.A. is a fellowship of individuals banded together for the purpose of giving expression to the Christian view of life. Its function is educational, laying emphasis on character building, citizenship training and international goodwill, In carrying out its program in China the Y.M.C.A. feels doubly strengthened to consider its activities a component part of the world brotherhood which the Association-Movement represents.



Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China Inspects the New Foreign Y. M. C. A., This Picture Being Taken a Few Days Ago. On the Left Is Mr. George A. Fitch. General Secretary and on the Right is Mr. A. Q. Adamson. Chief Architect.

(*Continued from page 98*)

in advance, or $100 per year. All social and physical privileges with the following extra several features: private full length steel locker, steam, hot-air and electric baths and massage tables, private locker, and lounge room.

"Senior B" (for men of 18 years and over). Initiation—$10, dues $5 per month payable quarterly in advance $55 per year. Privileges include use of swimming pool, (open all the year round) gymnasium, squash hand-ball courts, special locker and dressing room, physical examination and advice of physical director and all "Senior C" membership privileges.

(*Continued on page 108*)

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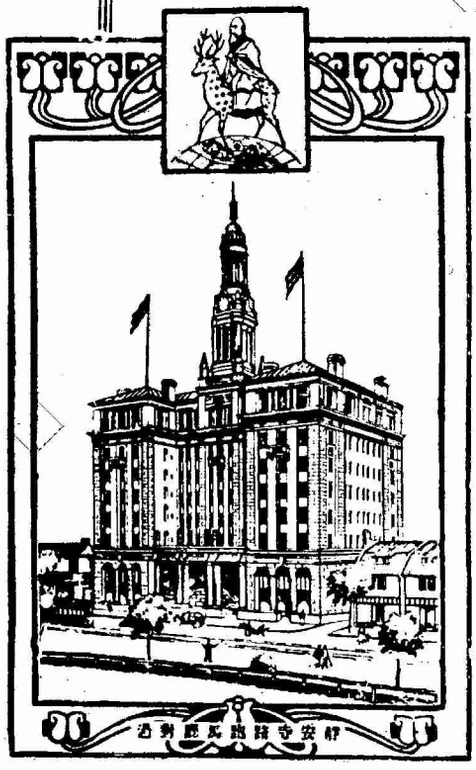
That you shall be **Always Earning** the same amount of money for yourself or your famliy, even if you are disabled by **Old Age** or by **Accident** or by **Premature Death.**



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(*Continued from page 106*)

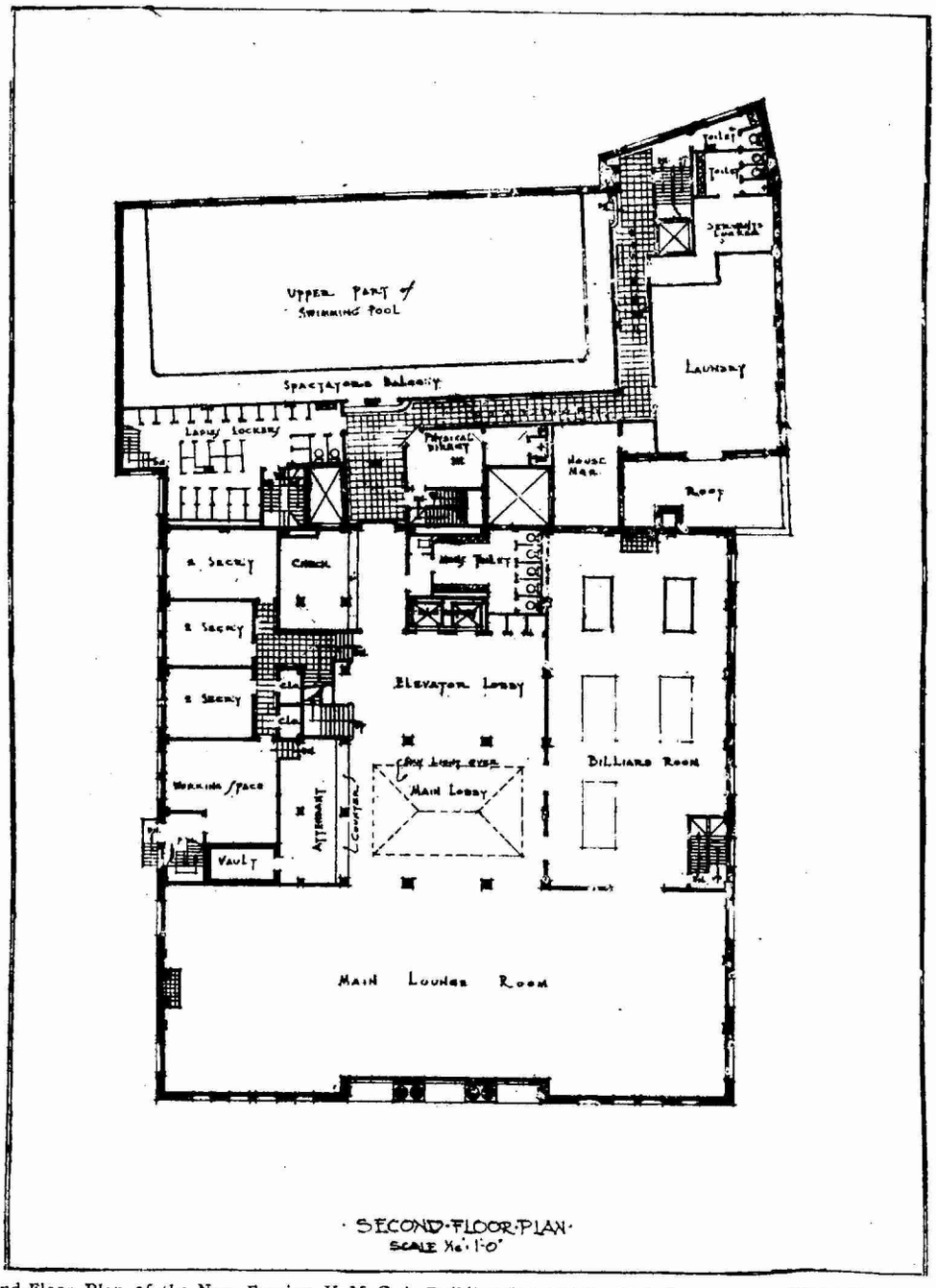
"Senior C Membership" (18 years and over). Initiation $5, dues $25 per year, payable in advance. Privileges—use of lounge, library, reading and writing room, clubrooms, dining room, billiard, bowling alleys and attendance at all social functions.

"Junior Membership" (for boys 12 to 18 years of age). Dues $2 per month, payable quarterly in advance. Privileges—boys social and games room, special locker and dressing room, use of swimming pool and gymnasium at stated periods.

The present Board of Trustees of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. is composed of the following: Messrs H. H. Arnold, president; R. Calder-Marshall, Vice-President; C. M. Wentworth, Hon. Treasurer; W. S. Fleming, P. S. Hopkins, H. W. Lester, A. B. Lowson and O. G. Steen. Among others who have served on the Board are: Messrs. J. Harold Dollar, A. Brooke-Smith, G. H. Stitt, C. W. Atkinson, Archibald Rose, Wm. Morris, O. J. Scott, W. J. Hawkings, F. R. Sites, H. B. Lane and Dr. W. Hiltner and the late Dean Symons.

The Officers

Mr. L. E. MacLacklin, who has been identified with the Y.M.C.A. movement in China for many years and is known to a host of friends in Shanghai, is arriving early in May to take up his post as Associate General Secretary of the Association. During the same month Mr. W. L. Nash will come to assume the Physical Directorship. Mr. Nash is also well known, especially in athletic circles, having been director of physical education in Soochow University for a number of years. Mr. J. Arthur Duff has already entered on his work as Business Secretary, and Mr. Chifan Li, known to many because of his position as chief of the Chinese staff at the Navy Y.M.C.A., will take up a similar post in the new building from the first of April.



The Second-Floor Plan of the New Foreign Y. M. C. A. Building Showing the Main Lounge Room Which Fronts on Bubbling Well Road and the Shanghai Race. Along One Side Are the Offices of the Secretarias, While on the Other Side Are the Billiard Rooms. This Floor Leads back to the Upper Part of the Swimming Pool and the Spectator's Galleries Where Visitors May Watch Swimming Competition. The Lockers for Ladies Are Also Located on this Floor, it Being Planned to Have the Pool Open On Occasion for of the Lady members of Families and Friends of Guests and Members of the Association. Above the Swimming Pool Is the Gympasium Which Well be Equipped with the Latest Athletic Equipment for Practically All Branches of Sport.

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 1884-1928

The concluding section will be published in April 1928.

Some Facts and Figures

1. IS IT UNIQUE? The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles is the only completed dictionary of any language which attempts to trace the history and meanings of every word from the earliest times to the present day, or to present the evidence on which its articles are based, in actual quotations drawn from the whole of literature.

2. IS IT COMPREHENSIVE? It contains 15,488 pages, 178 miles of type, 24 million words, 500,000 definitions, nearly 2 million quotations. Its treatment of the oldest words covers a period of twelve centuries.

3. IS IT UP TO DATE? No! The first volume was published in the eighties when Appendicitis and Aviation were yet unknown; but a Supplement is in active preparation which will aim at adding important words and meaning of words which have come into use since that part of the alphabet to which they belong was originally published. A copy of this supplement will be offered free to every possessor of the complete Dictionary.

4. DOES IT DO JUSTICE TO AMERICAN ENGLISH? To a large extent it does. Owing, however, to the rapid growth of the vocabulary of the United States of America there are doubtless many gaps, to fill which is one of the principal objects of the forth-coming Supplement.

5. WAS IT WORTH WHILE? The preparation of the Dictionary for publication has been the life-work of a small army of scholars, and has taken over forty years. But it is now three-quarters of a century since the foundations of the work were laid by the Philological Society, and the preparation of the vast mass of material—resulting from the perusal by experts of many thousands of books, and filling many millions of slips—has gone on continuously ever since.

But the Dictionary has been for forty years a daily source of enlightenment and satisfaction to an incalculable number of readers. It has made possible the scientific study and the adequate editing of the whole of our literature. It has been relied on in courts of justice, and appealed to in political controversy. Its authority has not been questioned.

The Dictionary will on completion be sold in three forms:

1. Ten volumes as twelve, half-morocco, Fifty guineas.
2. Twenty half-volumes, quarter-persian, Fifty guineas.
3. Twenty half-volumes, half-morocco, Fifty-five guineas.

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(*Continued from page 102*)

The following is the list of gifts presented to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. to make possible the construction of this new building. They include only gifts of Tls. 4,000 and over:—

National Council Y.M.C.A., John D. Rockfeller, Jnr.	G. $
New York	298,800
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	10,000
Miss Eliazbeth K. Lamont	5,000
International General Electric	3,000

Gifts Over Tls. 5,000

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Charles R. Crane	55,000
Captain Robert Dollar	50,000
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	Tls.
Asiatic Petroleum Co	5,000
Shanghai and Hongkong Bank	5,000
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	5,000
H. E. Morris	5,000
Standard Oil Co., of New York	5,000
Butterfield and Swire	5,000
Mackenzie and Co.	4,000

Gifts Over $5,000

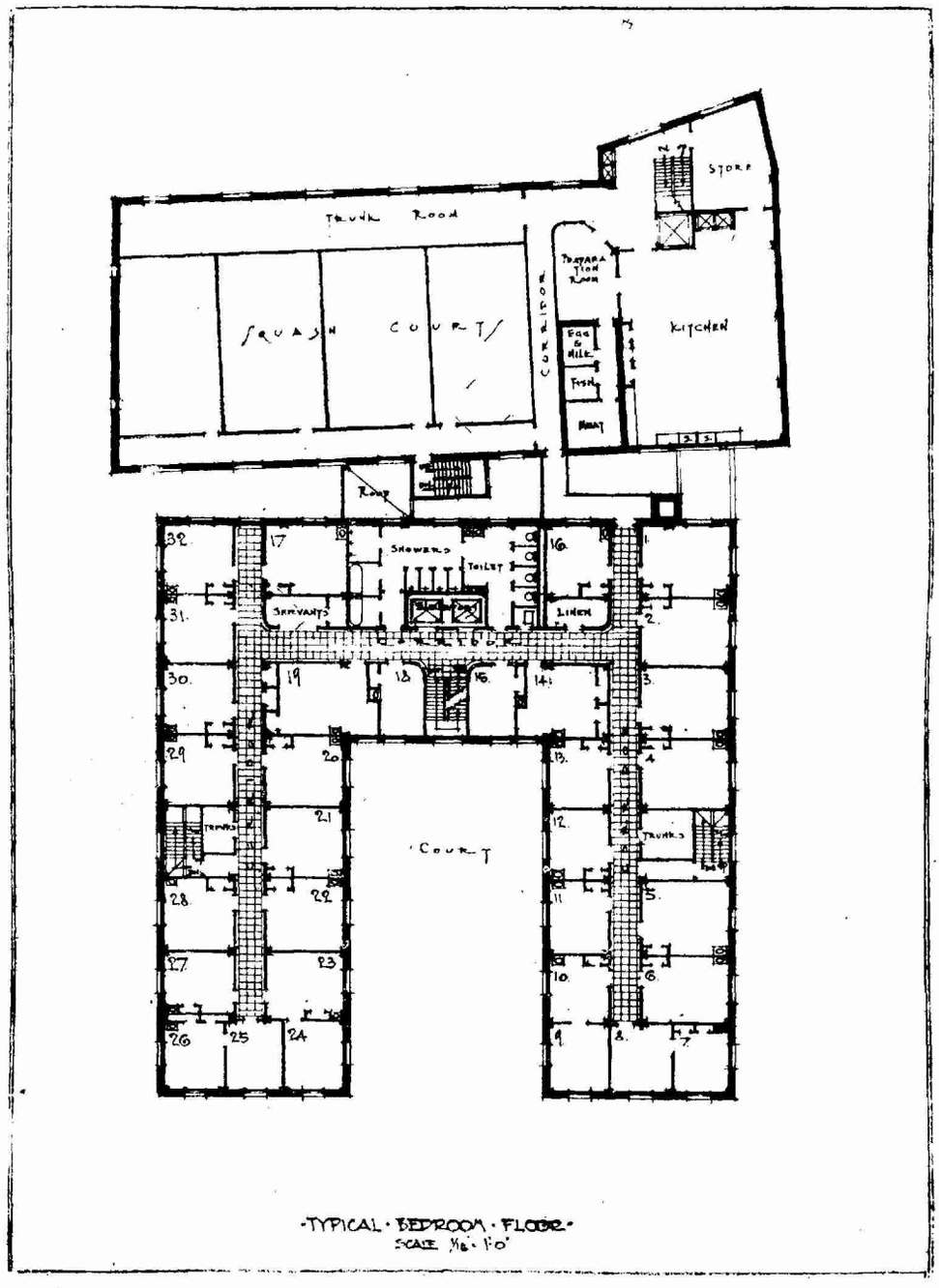
	M. $
British American Tobacco Co.	7,500

Mr. L. E. MacLachlin has accepted the offer of the Board of Trustees to fill the position of General Secretary to the establishment and will arrive in Shanghai to take over his duties about the middle of May. He is not a stranger to this city and numbers many friends in all parts of China. Mr. Adamson will remain in Shanghai for six months after the completion of the building to act on the Executive Committee and Mr. A. Duff will take over the financial end of the undertaking. Mr. G. Fitch will be the General Administrator.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following:—Messrs. H. H. Arnold (Chairman), R. Calder-Marshall (Vice-Chairman), A. B. Lowson, H. W. Lester, T. H. R. Shaw, O. G. Steen, V. G. Lyman, Wm. Morris, C. M. Wentworth (Treasurer).

The Building Committee includes:—Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge (Chairman), H. H. Arnold and C. M. Wentworht

From the Shanghai Times



This is a Typical Bedroom Floor in the New Y. M.C.A. Building. The Floor Contains 32 bedrooms, Those at the Front of Each Wing Being Suites for two Guests. There is also a Shower Bath and Modern Sanitary Equipment, While at the Rear is the Squash Court, Kitchen and Trunk Storage Room. Each Room Has Hot and Cold Running Water with Outside Exposure Providing an Abundance of Light and Air. The Rooms at the Front Are Especially Attractive Since They Front on Bubbling Well Road and the Shanghai Race Course.

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Nothing to Lose, but Much to Gain!

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Drawing April 15th, 1928

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B— 15 pieces—$30.00 suits
C— 14 pieces—$10.00 goods
D— 20 pieces— $5.00 goods
X— 50 pieces— $3.00 goods
Z —100 pieces— $1.00 goods

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Next to Nanking Road Post Office

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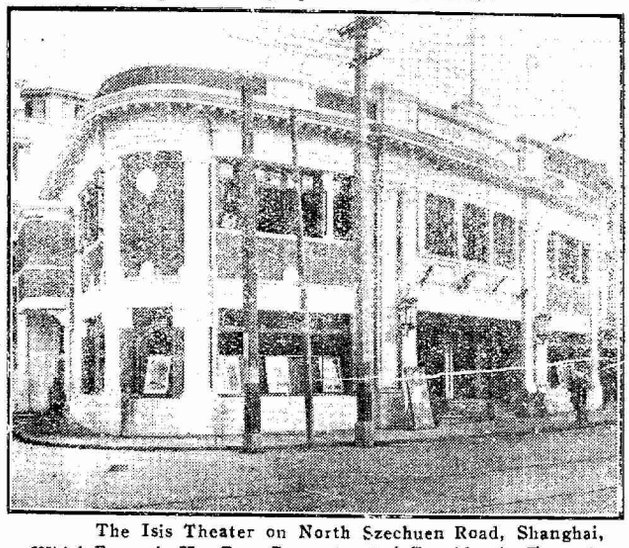
Shanghai Now Produces Sufficient Face-Brick For Own Use

The American Club in Shanghai was the last building to be constructed here which used imported face-brick. Since that time Shanghai has been able to produce its own "face" brick in sufficient quantities for local use, the results of which are apparent in the improved appearance of new buildings which has been completed in recent years.

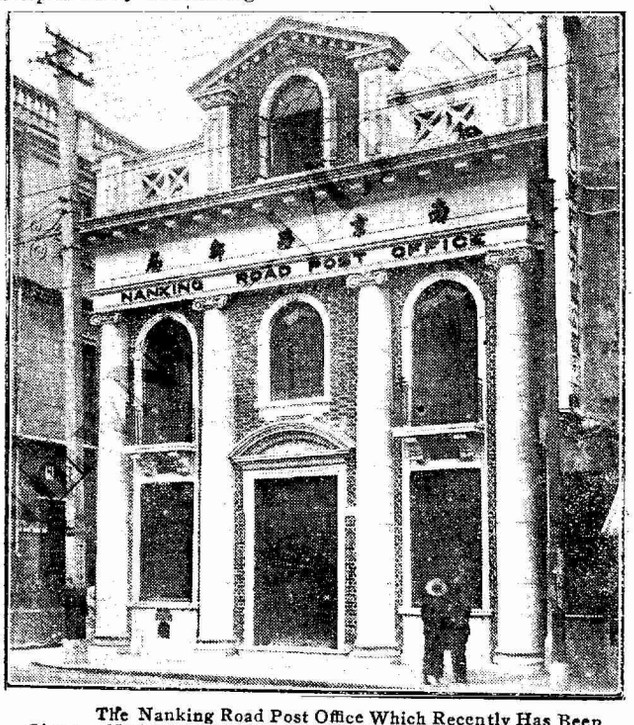
This new development in construction facilities in Shanghai has been made possible through the development of a new industry here—the making of high-grade bricks similar to those produced in Western lands where modern architecture has been developed to a high point of excellency.



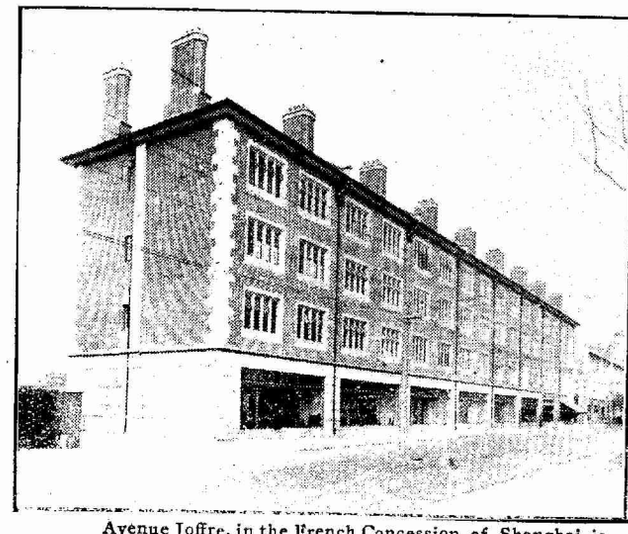
The Isis Theater on North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Which Recently Has Been Reconstructed, Provides An Example of the Advance Which Has Been Made in Shanghai in Recent Years in the Construction of Business Properties. This Building Is Faced with Tai Shan Bricks, the Products of the Tai Shan Brick and Tile Works of This City.

Up to a decade ago only common blue or red bricks were generally used for the outside finishing of buildings here. This was not satisfactory for either beauty or service on account of the cheap appearance. It also resulted in damp unhealthy buildings unsuited to Shanghai climatic conditions.

In the last few years a great many buildings have used either stone or artificial stone facing, the former being too expensive and massive and the latter too easily cracked and crisped off by weathering.



The Nanking Road Post Office Which Recently Has Been Given a New Front, Adding Greatly to the Appearance of the Building. It Illustrates the Possibilities for Ornamentation Made Possible by a New Shanghai Industry, the Tai Shan Brick and Tile Works.



Avenue Joffre, in the French Concession of Shanghai is Rapidly Becoming a Competitor of Nanking Road as a Retail Center. The Construction of New Store Buildings and Apartment Houses Has Largely Been Responsible for this Development. This New Building on Avenue Joffre is Surfaced with Tai Shan Bricks and Tiles, the Product of a New Shanghai Industry.

It was only last year that the Tai Shan Brick and Tile Company of Shanghai started to manufacture in large varieties a new type of face bricks at low cost that attracted the attention and interest of Shanghai architects and enabled them to make designs to express freely their individuality and suit the public taste. This company supplied the face bricks for the Foreign Y. M. C. A. and the Joint Savings Society two buildings just completed. These new structures in Shanghai express the individuality of the architects' art as heretofor they could not have done without involving large sums of money to obtain material from abroad. The various shades of colors in Tai Shan Face Bricks break up the monotony in appearance of the building and in consequence have added much to the architectural appearance of the city.

There are a great many old buildings in Shanghai which have used Tai Shan Face Bricks (Thin Type) for renovation by veneering the thin face brick to the original old wall. These thin face bricks serve for protection against weathering, moisture, heat, cold and sound and also provide exterior beauty.

"Lu Chang"

(From The Peking Leader)

Chang Tsung-chang is to get a new title, the reports state. He already has several.

One of these is "Lu Chang", meaning Chang of Shantung. That's the title used by the Chinese papers in referring to him. The "Lu" is an old name for Shantung.

Another is "The Long-legged General". That's what the officials call him when they converse informally among themselves. He's taller than most.

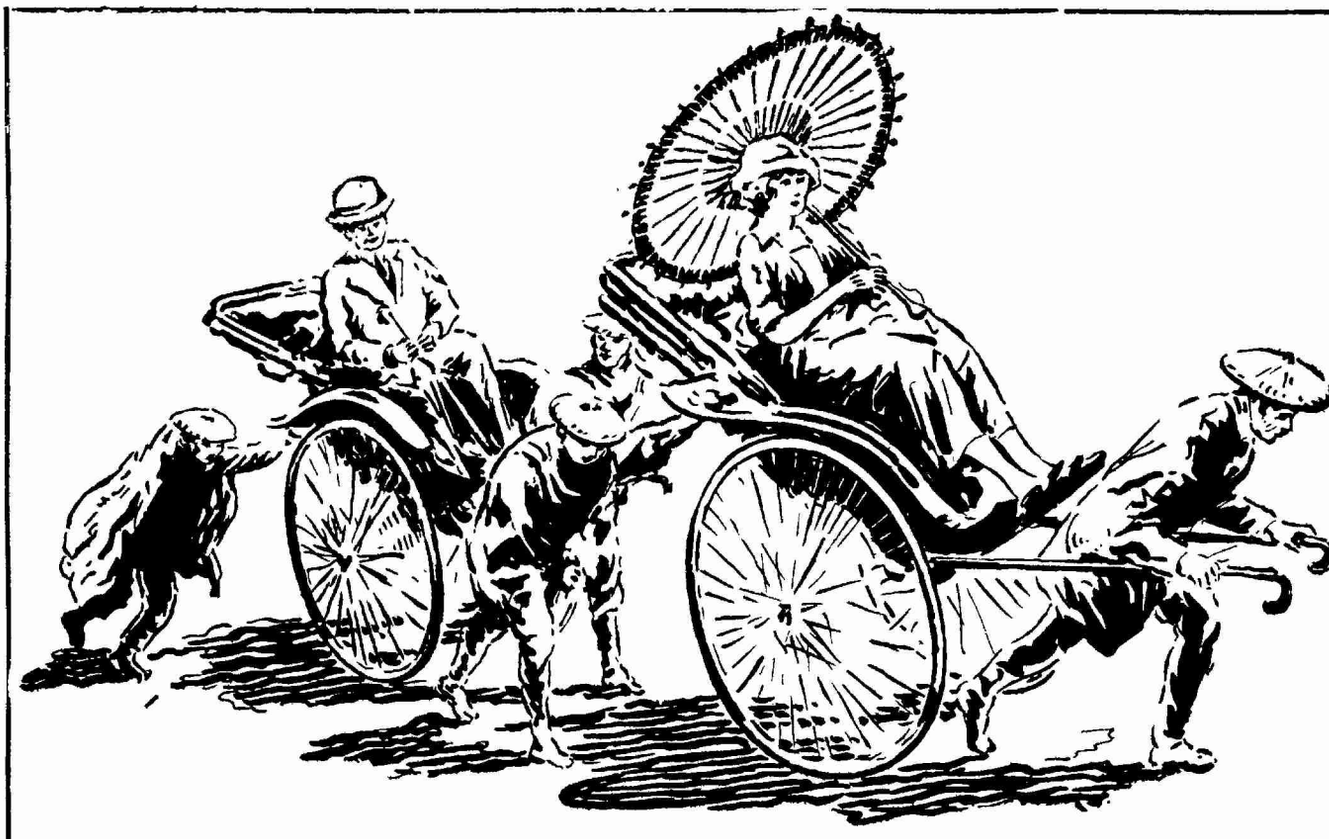
A popular saying is that there are three things Lu Chang doesn't know: how many soldiers he has; how much money he has; how many concubines are his.

Recently he made a speech at Shantung University, of which he is president (not Shantung Christian University). He talked for two hours, most enthusiastically. He made just three points: "If the school needs money at any time, come to me and I'll get it for you. If graduates of the school need jobs at any time, come to me and I'll give them something to do. But if you want advice about your school curriculum, don't come to me for I know nothing about such things."

Y. W. C. A. Began Work in China in 1903

The Young Women's Christian Association, which has had a phenominal development in China, sent its first representative to China in 1903, the action being taken as a result of a recommendation of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States at the meeting of the World's Committee in London early in 1903. The first work was done among factory girls the employes of cotton-mills in the Yangtszepoo district of Shanghai.

Shortly after this a woman secretary was sent out from America to make a study of the whole field with the result that the Association was asked to so organize its work as to meet the needs as far as possible of the students, particularly in non-mission schools and of the women of leisure. Towards this end 38 secretaries were sent out prior to 1917 to work under the direction of the China National Committee, with headquarters in Shanghai.



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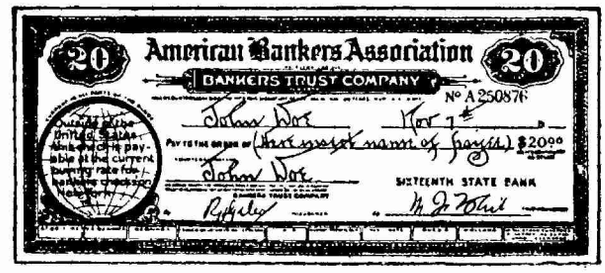

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The Chinese Y. M. C. A. From a Historical Standpoint

(This article dealing with the history of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. appeared in the Encyclopaedia Sinica published in 1917)

THIS organization, is the outgrowth of very small and rather recent beginnings. The first Association was organized in 1885 in the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. In the following year Associations were organized in the North China College at Tungchow and in the Presbyterian College at Hangchow. They were modelled after the student Young Men's Christian Associations in North America.

The first foreign secretary of this organization in China was Mr. D. W. Lyon, who came to Tientsin in 1895, and has continued his service from that year. Mr. John R. Mott visited China in 1896 and laid the cornerstone of the first Association building in Tientsin. Upon his return, three additional foreign secretaries, Messrs. F. S. Brockman, R. R. Gailey and R. E. Lewis were sent to China in 1898. The first city Association for Chinese business and professional men was organized by R. E. Lewis in Shanghai in 1899. Mr. S. K. Tsao, the first Chinese secretary, took up his work late in 1899.

In 1902 the various isolated Associations were united into a National Movement. A National office was opened in Shanghai, with Mr. F. S. Brockman as the first National Secretary. Mr. Brockman continued to be General Secretary of the National Committee until July 1st, 1915 when he was recalled to America.

From the beginning it has been the purpose to make this a Chinese organization, in spirit, in support, in management. This has now been accomplished quite largely. There are (when this report was written) twenty-eight city Associations and 141 student Associations each managed and financed by Chinese directors and committees. The secretarial leadership also is rapidly being taken over by Chinese secretaries. An indigenous, self-supporting and self-propagating national movement is the aim.

Each Association has full autonomy and financial responsibility. There are no subsidies. Help is provided, however, in the service of foreign secretaries, who are supplied by the International Committee of North America and by nine denominational boards that allocate men to this service. In 1917 there were ninety-seven such secretaries. One was Swiss, one Norwegian, three were Danes, fifteen were British and seventy-seven American. The Chinese secretaries numbered 147.

The educational activities of the local Asssociations consists of day and evening school teaching Chinese and English, schools of commerce, reading rooms and libraries, lectures and practical talks, and educational tours of observation. The physical departments supply gymnasiums, indoor or outdoor, athletic fields, baths, and in three cities swimming pools. Exercise is under trained supervision. It is both recreative and corrective in character. The athletic movement in schools and colleges has been stimulated by frequent athletic meets culminating in the Far Eastern Athletic Games, in securing which this organization has co-operated. The social departments supply clean and attractive amusement in the form of game rooms, moving picture entertainments, outings and group gatherings of many kinds. The religious activities consist of Bible classes, devotional and evangelistic meetings, personal influence and social service. The aim is to make religious influence permeate every activity so that the Christian shall be recognized as a part of the unity of life.

It is expected that all Christian members will engage in some form of voluntary service for others. A popular form of such service is teaching in free schools for illiterates. The above activities in their various forms are carried out separately for men and for boys, in the local city Associations.

The supervision of the Young Men's Christian Associations in China rests with the National Committee. This body of fifty-six business and professional men is elected by the annual convention held once in three years. At present there are fifty Chinese and six foreign members.

In addition to co-operating with and supervising the local Associations the National Committee does various extension work. Its lecture department prepares and presents over the country demonstrated lectures on scientific subjects, on education, health, and conservation of national resources, all bearing directly upon the needs of China. These lectures, inaugurated by Prof. C. H. Robertson who came to China for work among the literati, in 1902, have been favorably received by officials, educated men and students throughout the country. The attendance has been above 200,000 in one year. Training in presenting these lectures has been given to a number of missionaries and to men selected by the government, who, in turn, has made use of them extensively.

The Young Men's Christian Association is unequivocally a part of the Christian movement in China. One of its chief aims is to strengthen the Church in its work and to bring young men into its membership.

The Modern Renaissance in China

LEWIS HODOUS

(From the Chinese Recorder)

THE Renaissance or New Thought Movement is the most interesting and significant development in Modern China. Its influence will be active long after the present political turmoil is forgotten. The Chinese have had many intellectual awakenings in their long history. One of the most significant of these followed the conquest of China by the Manchus in 1644.

The shock of this conquest broke up the complacent traditional attitude of the Chinese and gave rise to doubts whether the current philosophy of life was in harmony with the real teachings of the saints and sages. When the Manchus overcame the feeble resistance of the Ming dynasty and imposed their will upon the Chinese, many of the officials refused to take office under the foreign dynasty on account of their code of loyalty and their inherent pride. Moreover, the school of Wang Yang Ming, whose thinking dominated the latter part of the Ming dynasty, was broken up and its leaders dispersed, or killed. The school was discredited because its teachings seemed to be responsible for the downfall of the dynasty. In any case the old tradition was broken and the thinkers of China faced their problem anew. The problem was the same old problem of Chinese thought, namely, how to harmonize thought and conduct with life and how to adapt life with the universe as interpreted by the saints and sages.

The shock of the Manchu conquest supplied the problem. But a problem was not sufficient. A method was also necessary. This was furnished by the influence of the Jesuit missionaries who not only brought a religion, but also introduced the scientific methods of Europe. The influence of these men was quiet, but pervasive among the scholars who started on the road to a new interpretation of the great traditions of the Chinese people.

The early years following the conquest were occupied by confused gropings, but in due time three distinct tendencies developed. One group, repelled by the esoteric methods of Wang Yang Ming and equally distrustful of the barren results of the vast accumulation of traditional lore, abandoned literary scholarship and meditation and turned to experience. The tendency soon disappeared. It lacked an adequate method and an atmosphere favorable to such original ventures.

Another group turned to history with a view to find out the teaching of past history for the present. This school usually contented itself by following the example of Confucius who composed "Spring and Autumn" to make unworthy rulers tremble. They relied upon the influence of the quiet and pervasive lessons of history as written upon the life of future generations.

A third group which finally became the main representative of Chinese thought of this period studied the past of China with a view to discover the real basis and strength of Chinese civilization. They early discarded Wang Yang Ming and Chu Hsi. They went back to the T'ang dynasty (618-907) and then to the Eastern Han dynasty (25 A.D.-221) and finally to the Western Han (206 B.C.-25 A.D.) and Chinese Antiquity.

Their researches included the whole of China's civilization. The premier place, however, was given to the classics. The next in order of importance was history. Then came astronomy and geography. These studies were introduced by the Jesuits and pursued with considerable success by the Chinese. Some of the best maps of various parts of China were produced by the Chinese who were trained by the Jesuits. Then in order of importance followed music, law, stone inscriptions and bronzes, comparative studies and catalogues. Such subjects as autocracy and autocratic power occupied a large place in their investigations.

In due course these scholars developed a method of research which shows the power of the new influences interpenetrating Chinese thought from Europe. Their objective was to find reality and something of value. In other words they began with a problem. Then they accumulated facts which threw light upon this problem. After due consideration they

(Continued from page 120)

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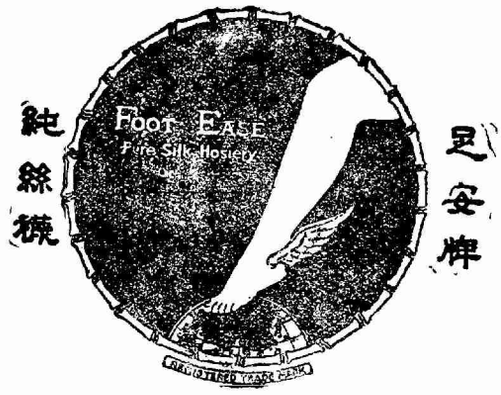

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44-148

The Abolition of Extra-territoriality

BY RICHARD T. EVANS

(*In the North China Star*)

All foreigners in China have become used to the idea that at some time in the not distant future they will lose their extraterritorial privileges. Some are reconciled to their fate, others are not, but there is no longer any expectation that the present regime can be continued indefinitely. Apart from the foreigners resident in this country, there is very little sentiment in favor of continuing the regime of special privileges.

Therefore, the way in which the transition will be brought about should interest us. The problem has been carefully considered and several interesting suggestions have been made. One suggestion which found favor with the former American Minister was to have all cases in which foreign interests were concerned tried before a special Court according to Chinese law but with foreign judges as well as Chinese judges. The foreign judges were to be employed and paid by the Chinese Government. This suggestion did not meet with favor with the Chinese and obviously will not be accepted.

The Chinese on the other hand go to the extreme of wishing to terminate the present regime as fast as they can terminate present treaties and to put foreigners under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts without making any provision at all to allay their fears and suspicions. Moreover, in the case of the Belgians, the Chinese have gone farther and have denounced the treaty where their right to do so is at least disputable and has in fact been disputed before The Hague Court of International Justice.

Some of us do not believe that a Court with foreign and Chinese Judges would work. Even assuming that the Chinese Government would consent to such a court, the foreign judges would be in the pay of the Government and would be obliged to ignore any suggestions which might be made to them by foreign authorities. Under these circumstances the writer ventures to suggest that the system which has been tried in Siam and which is working so successfully there, should be tried in China, in other words, that the system of foreign courts should be abolished, that foreigners should be put under the jurisdiction of special Chinese courts where the judges would be men who are acquainted with foreign laws and customs, and that foreign consuls should have the right to evoke any case from the Chinese court in which they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the proceedings and in that event the case would be tried by the foreign authorities concerned. In the ordinary cases the consuls would not interfere as the Chinese courts would be quite able to handle the matter but no doubt there would arise certain cases in which the foreign authorities would feel compelled to intervene. The extent to which the right of evocation would be exercised would depend entirely on the degree of independence of the Chinese judges. If it became apparent that the Chinese judges were entirely at the mercy of militarists, the right of evocation would be exercised so often that the system would produce no benefit for the Chinese and the former regime of extraterritorially would be restored. If, however, the courts showed themselves capable and honest, the consuls would step in less and less frequently. Since this method of dealing with cases was inaugurated in Siam in 1920, no American case has ever been evoked.

Of course, this modification cannot be introduced at the moment as there is no government which can claim control of the whole country with whom it is possible to negotiate with any prospect of having a treaty recognized generally throughout the country. However, we all hope that the present civil war will soon come to an end and as soon as it does, the Chinese Government will make the abolition of extraterritoriality its first task.

The writer makes this suggestion in the hope of provoking criticism and other suggestions which will be perhaps more valuable.

(*Continued from page 94*)

Dr. Hornbeck admitted that what the outcome may be no one can safely predict, but it was almost unthinkable that Communism will take root in China. Though the Nationalist party has suffered during the last nine months much loss of prestige, the movement is probably stronger than ever. In conclusion Dr Hornbeck said:

"There is warrant for optimism over the Nationalist movement—without commitment concerning the party and the armies—because the movement is nationwide, because it is a thing bigger than persons or parties or armies, because it extends beyond the field of politics—as a creator and a creation of rising national self-consciousness—it must make, in the long run, for renewal of the nation's vigor.

Russia and Great Britain in China

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD

(Reprinted from the New Leader, London)

ALL of us have watched at work the artists in publicity who make wars. Some are crude and some are subtle, but the most dangerous are those who handle facts which few of us are able to control. Half the English Press is busy, and for a long time has been busy, in preparing some kind of war against Russia. It is an easy task; Russia does not love official England: Why should she? Much can be quoted without dishonesty which will fan the flames of suspicion and alarm. But the graver news deals with "facts"—facts which in our innocence we suppose that the correspondent of a reputable newspaper really knows An illustration came my way the other day, during the sittings of the League of Nations Council. Mr. Litvinov was in Geneva, and the League was preparing to mediate between Poland and Lithuania in their furious dispute. What influence had he exercised in this quarrel, which might so easily have led to war? The *Times* had no doubt about it. Here was its version (December 7) :—

> The departure of the last of the Soviet delegates has been hailed with relief, and it is improbable that such influence as he has exercised was on the side of conciliation. It is beyond a doubt that the Government of the U. S. S. R. would be most unwilling to see the Vilna question definitely settled, and that the Lithuanian Prime Minister has been made aware of the fact.

Fiction and Fact

Well, I did not believe it. I thought I knew something of Russian policy. I felt certain that Moscow wants peace and dreads war on the Western frontier. The warning note which she sent to Warsaw, at the most dangerous moment of the crisis, was perhaps the decisive influence for peace. She might well hesitate to admit the right of the Poles to the territory which they stole at Vilna—I wish others had been as slow to condone that robbery—but that she was "not on the side of conciliation" was difficult to believe. Yet here was a presumable intelligent observer, to whom every door is open, writing for a newspaper with a great tradition. What right had I to disbelieve him? So I mused, until the evening post brought me a private letter from a friend of mine, an exceptionally able man, and an official of the League, who has even better sources of information. This is what he wrote:—

> Litvinov has been acting as a member of the Council during the last two days, and helped them in getting the Lithuanians to consent to end the "state of war" with Poland.

I was right then to be sceptical. But on the faith of that telegram, nine readers out of ten would believe that Russia was working to perpetuate strife. Those nine readers of the *Times* are the ruling class of this Empire. It wants only a daily dose of this sort of thing, and that ruling class will be ready for war.

Makers of Myths

It gets the daily dose, in books as well as in newspapers. The Lithuanian business is serious, but from the standpoint of our Imperial ruling class, China matters incomparably more. I have never believed that the publicly-avowed reasons for the breach with Russia ever influenced anyone of greater brain-power than the Home Secretary. Our ruling class has, in its way, great intelligence. It was not the puerile disclosures of the Arcos raid, but the dread of Russian influence in China, which explained that act of hostility. Mr. Garvin, who thinks while other journalists of his Party chatter, has made that clear. And here again I am convinced that our ruling class, intelligent as it is, acted on a myth of its own making.

The notion was that Russia created the resentment of the Chinese against British Imperialism, and drove these pleasant, reasonable people into extremes of anti-British conduct. I hope, for the soul's good of those whom this myth deceived, that Mr. Arthur Ransome's recent book on China will be widely read. "The Chinese Puzzle." G. Allen and Unwin. 5s.) It is written with his accustomed grace and humour, and with a cool, lucid common sense which is an even rarer quality. It is full of information, pleasantly and lightly conveyed, about many sides of this complex Chinese problem, the work of a man with a kindly, open mind, who does not readily become a partisan. What concerns me at the moment is Mr. Ransome's treatment of the Russian factor in Chinese affairs. He, too, dissipates some legends. Let me quote one passage:—

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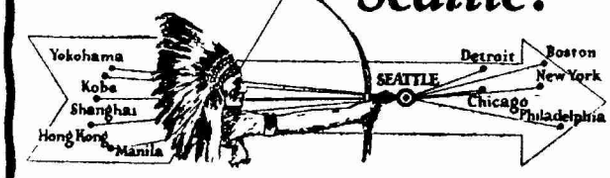

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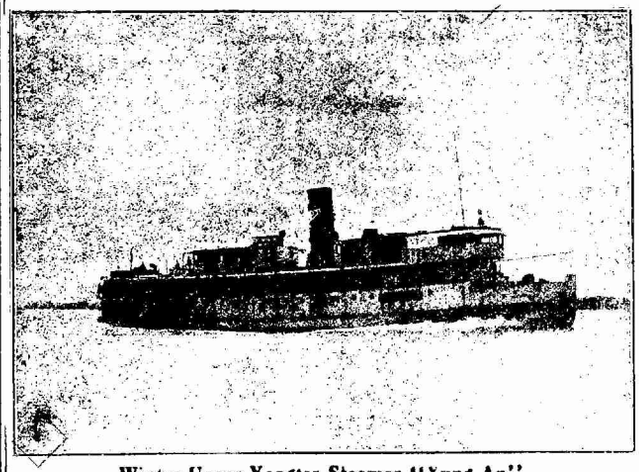

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44-150

The notion that Russia will do all she can now to prevent peaceful agreement between ourselves and the South is demonstrably idiotic... On the contrary, Russian policy has been consistent in refusing challenge after challenge... It was assumed in the English Press that Borodin, the Russian adviser in Hankow, opposed the signing of the Hankow Agreement. I have the best of reasons for knowing that such influence on foreign policy as he had was used in the opposite direction. Similarly, after the Shameen shooting at Canton, he threw such weight as he had into the scale against the youthful military enthusiasts, who wanted, immediately after the shooting, to take Shameen by force. He told them that they had not yet made sure of a province of China, and asked them if they thought it would be easier to conquer Great Britain.

I could add, from my own information, to these two items others in Borodin's favour. When I was in Moscow last spring a friend, who had copies of his confidential reports, summarised some of them for me. This bogeyman was strongly advising the Chinese *against* the march on Shanghai, for he was unwilling to challenge the British Empire. Again, he urged them to stop short at the Yangtse, consolidate the ground they had won, make a model Republic of it, and wait till the North, impressed by the contrast, invited them to absorb it. Indeed, it was over these two matters that Borodin quarrelled with General Chiang-Kai-Shek. Yet our Press will have it that Chiang is the moderate and Borodin the wild man.

The Truth About Borodin

Then do I mean to contend, the reader may ask, that Russian influence has been neglible in China, or that it has not worked against British policy? Nothing of the kind. It has worked in a direction opposed to British interests, as the Diehards of the Treaty Ports (the Shanghailanders, as Mr. Ransome calls them) conceive British interests. It has been important, not so much because it has dragged nationalist China in any new direction, as because it has taught her the political technique of revolution in a backward country. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen accepted Russian advisers as the last resort of a desperate man; he "clutched at a straw," as he himself said. He had begged Great Britain to lend him officers and advisers: she refused. He appealed to the United States with no better fortune. And only then—in the act of drowning—did he turn to Russia. I think he was lucky. British or American officers might have drilled his army, into relative efficiency: they could not have taught him the political [art of using ideas to make good one's lack of bayonets. That is what Borodin did. Mr. Ransome, of course (as the "Manchester Guardian's correspondent), knows present-day Russia as very few foreigners know it. And when he came to Southern China and saw the Kuomintang at work, he at once recognised the model which he already knew. Borodin taught Sun Yat-Sen how from a mass of disloyal factions to build up a disciplined party—if need be by expelling useless allies. He taught him that such a party alone can be a reliable instrument of action. He showed him how to turn his vague sympathies for Labour and the peasantry into a definite programme. And finally, he taught him the technique of mass action—how to turn the army into a political spear-head, and how to organise the population, both urban and rural, to reinforce it. These lessons, rather than the trifling Russian loans or gifts of money and arms, explain the Cantonese victories. The failure of the Party to maintain its unity on the Russian model explains its recent misfortunes.

The Awakening East

All this Mr. Ransome understands, because he knows the Russian mind. How rare and valuable that clue is, one only realises when one turns to a much bigger but vastly inferior book like "China and the Powers." (G. Allen and Unwin. 15s.) Mr. K. H. Norton, an American expert, writes by comparison heavily and dully, and he sees through conventional eyes. For him, Russia in China is simply the old "bear," ambling ever eastwards, to find warm water ports. Now Russia's real purpose is, to the Western Imperialist mind, vastly more sinister than this, but it is something wholly different—the welding of the East into an allied mass alive with her ideas. Is she in her pursuit of this purpose fatally our opponent? Certainly she is, if (as Mr. Ransome puts it) we must think of the Nationalist and Labour Movements of China as "a second Indian mutiny." The Russians, with their rigid "scientific" view of history, are convinced that we cannot change—that we shall always be the Power which believes in overawing China with gunboats. Mr. Ransome has the optimistic Liberal outlook, which believes in our ability to change. As to that, I confess that I am not yet convinced. But he has stated the problem fairly and with insight. On two conditions we can avoid the fated clash with Russia—that we understand her, and care to know the truth, and that we can rise above our own disastrous past.

All U. S. Pacific Shipping Now in Private Hands

(*From the New York Times*)

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Government went out of the shipping business on the Pacific Coast today when the Shipping Board sold the three remaining Government-owned services on that coast—the American Australia Orient, Oregon Oriental and American Oriental Mail to as many different bidders for $3,743.661.50.

Transfer of the vessels will be commenced as soon as the sales contracts are signed. Each vessel will be delivered upon its next arrival in port. By today's action that portion of the American merchant marine operating from the Pacific Coast goes into the ownership of private interests who guarantee to maintain regular services over prescribed routes for a period of five years.

Besides this guarantee the new owners agree to give six months' notice in the event that abandonment or curtailmen of the liner services is contemplated by them.

The sales to be made in accordance with today's action of the board are:

The American Australia Orient line: This line, which operates a fleet of twenty-one ships out of San Francisco and Los Angeles to ports in Australia, New Zealand, Phillipines, China and Japan, was sold to a corporation owned and operated by the Matson Navigation Company and the American Hawaiian Steamship Company for $1,981,755.50. The sum of $58,834.85, or 2½ per cent, of the total purchase price, was paid when the bid was submitted. An additional 22½ per cent. of the purchase price of each ship will be paid on delivery of the vessels.

Payments Cover Seven Years.

The balance, or 75 per cent, of the total, will be paid over a period of seven and one-half years with interest on unpaid balances at 4½ per cent., payable semi-annually. Payments to the board will be made annually.

The new owners will maintain monthly sailings from San Francisco to Japan and North China ports; monthly sailings from these American ports to South China, both China routes including Shanghai; monthly sailings from Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco and Los Angeles to New Zealand ports, and monthly sailings from these four American ports to Australian ports.

The service to other ports on both sides of the Pacific is also to be provided when the performance of such service will not interfere with maintenance of the regular prescribed schedules.

The Oregon Oriental Line: The ships of this line, which operates a fleet of eleven ships from Portland, Ore., to Japan and China, were sold to a new corporation headed by K. K. Dawson of Portland, Ore., for $1,065,000. Mr. Dawson is Vice—President of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, present operators of the line. Payment of the purchase price is to be made on the same basis as that for the American Australia Orient Line. A certified check for $26,625, or 2½ per cent. of the total purchase price, accompanied the bid.

This line under its new ownership is to maintain a schedule of monthly sailings from Portland to ports in Japan and North China and semi-monthly sailings from Portland to South China and the Philippine Islands.

The line is also to give service to other ports when cargo offerings warrant, and there is to be no interference with maintaining the prescribed schedule.

Bids Are Called Unusually Good.

The AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE: The cargo ships and good-will of this line, which operates a fleet of seven ships out of Puget Sound ports to the Orient, were sold to a new corporation to be known as the Tacoma Oriental Steamship Company for $696,906. Payment will be made on the same basis as that for the other two lines, certified checks aggregating $17,422.65 having accompanied the bid.

The line is to maintain monthly sailings from Seattle and Tacoma to Japan and North China and monthly sailings from these ports to South China and Philippine Islands, the port of Shanghai being included in both routes.

This line is also to give additional service to other ports when cargo offerings warrant and no interference with maintaining the main schedule is to result.

A bid of $670,357.20 was received for the American Oriental Mail Line from the Admiral Oriental Line.

The sale of these lines has been a subject of controversy in the Board for some months, but when bids were opened on Feb. 10, they were regarded as unusually good. In contrast with the storm that raged so long over prospective sales, today's decision was reached peacefully, after ths board had consulted the Senate Commerce Committee, which had threatened to inject itself into the situation, and obtained its approval to disposal of the lines.

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(*Continued on page 114*)

expressed an opinion, or, as we should say, formulated a hypothesis. Then they supported this hypothesis with proofs. After debate they either accepted, or rejected the hypothesis

The detailed methods adopted by these thinkers are of considerable interest. Every proposition had to be substantiated by proofs. In seeking for proofs, however, the chief criterion was antiquity. They employed the ideas of the Han dynasty (206 B. C.-221 A. D.) and the T'ang dynasty (618-907) to disprove the ideas of the Sung (960-1278) and the Ming (1368-1644) dynasties. They never used the ideas of the Sung and the Ming to disprove the ideas of the Han and the T'ang. Moreover, they used the ideas of the earlier Western Han to disprove the ideas of the Eastern Han.

They substantiated one classic by quotations from other classics. They employed the classics to disprove statements in the histories and the commentaries. A single proof was not considered sufficient. If there was no contradictory evidence it was entertained as proof. If there was other contributory evidence it was accepted as valid. If contradictory evidence was discovered later it was abandoned.

Abstract and abstruse evidence was not considered valid. They especially delighted in accumulating facts in order to bring out more clearly and convincingrly the principle which pervaded the whole subject. Old sayings and ideas were quoted clearly and introduced with the name of their author and the title of the work in which they were found.

If two statements did not agree they were discussed. The pupils were encouraged to debate with the teacher and to take a position opposed to him. The desire to get truth was so dominating that ridicule and sarcasm were discouraged.

Like all earnest attempts to attain truth and to expound it, these investigations had a profound effect upon the language. These scholars were pioneers in the reform of style. They abandoned the antique stilted style of their predecessors and developed a style free alike from colloquialisms and ancient expressions. Their style was simple and direct. It prepared the way for the national language of the present day.

The question arises as to how these scholars communicated with each other. There were no magazines and no universities for research. They carried on their communication by letters and books. The correspondence between the teachers and pupils was frequent and extensive.

The results of these studies were far-reaching. The classics were separated from other ancient books and were placed above all other books in authority. The higher criticism of the Book of History compares very favorably with the work of western scholars on the Bible. One of the results of these studies was the resurrection of forgotten philosophers. The best study of Mo-tz'u, for example, was made in the last dynasty.

But the influence of these scholars was not confined to the redaction of the classics and bringing to light forgotten philosophies. The work of these pioneers changed the attitude of the Chinese toward their saints and sages and prepared the way for the modern views. These scholars made certain innovations which were revolutionary. Before their day the classics were only introduced as proof texts of a proposition, or as illustrations of a principle. They were considered as being a class by themselves. Han Yu (768-824) said: "The classics were given by the hands of former saints. How can discussion come up to them?" And suspicion of the text, or the content of a passage from the classics placed the critic among law-breakers and anarchists.

The scholars of the last dynasty made four important steps. In the first place the text of each passage was made the subject of debate. This debate originated in the difference between the ancient and the modern text. As a result the principles of higher criticism were applied to the text of the classics and the so-called modern script or text was accepted by the majority of the scholars. But not only the text, but the contents of each passage were made the subject of investigation and discussion. This method was employed to undermine the philosophy of Chu Hsi and Wang Yang Ming. Both of these thinkers pretended to base their teaching upon the traditional classics. If it could be made clear that the text was a forgery and the ideas employed legendary, then the very foundation of some of the chief ideas of these two philosophers could be undermined. The third innovation was quite as radical. Confucius was compared with other Chinese philosophers. The next step was already implied in this and was taken very early. Confucius was compared with the great teachers of other nations. Thus the scholars prepared the Chinese for a place in the family of nations.

Still in spite of all its excellent points the movement had within it the seeds of its own destruction. Antiquity was made the criterion of truth. The searchers went back to the Han and the Chou but what could substantiate the truth of the Han and the Chou? In ordinary times this question might have been postponed. But the culture of the West was knocking at the door of China. Antiquity had no power to be compared with the efficiency of the new ideas pouring in from the modern world. The older man still engaged in minute researches in bronzes and other antiquities and this movement was lost in the dust of antiquarian specimens and discussions. The young men turned to the new light coming from the West which then seemed to them so bright.

The movement which has been sketched so briefly cleared away the accumulated traditions and brought to light the realities of China's long past. The modern renaissance is building on the work of the scholars of the last dynasty. Without their labors such a work as Hu Shih's History of Chinese Philosophy would have been impossible. Without their work much of the better Chinese scholarship of the West would not be possible.

These investigations have revealed another most significant characteristic about the Chinese. Their literary labors were carried out scientifically and compare very favorably with work done by scholars in the West. When the Chinese turn to science as earnestly as they did to the investigation of their great past they will make a valuable contribution to the world.

Eight Million Chinese Live Outside Their Own Country

(*From the Japan Times*)

Eight million Chinese live outside the bounds of their native land according to figures just published by the Peking Foreign Office after a check with diplomatic and consular missions in foreign countries. Chinese living under American protection number 200,000, of which only 150,000 are in the United States proper. The balance reside in the Philippine Islands.

Of those Chinese living under the American flag, it is estimated that one-third come from the socalled restless area of China, namely Canton and Amoy. Their chief means of living in the United States include the restaurant, laundry and curio business.

Excluding Australia and Hongkong, more than 1,500,000 Chinese emigrants have taken up their homes under the British flag in various quarters of the world. Taking that figure added to the Chinese population of Hongkong, 444,648, Great Britain leads in the number of Chinese seeking her protection, with the exception of China itself and the Dutch Indies where the Chinese population is computed to be 2,825,000.

Curiously Japan has attracted but 3,000 Chinese according to the official statistics. French Indo-China ranks high with 1,020,000 Chinese settlers. Other countries in order of numbers are as follows: Annam 120,000; Malaya 903,000; Macao 71,000; Peru 45,000; Siberia 27,000; Australia 25,772 and Ceylon 2,500. Scattered throughout other countries are estimated to be another 82,000 Chinese emigrants.

The largest Chinatowns on record are those in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and London.

Railway Now Open From Shanghai to Honan Province

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway has just issued a notification stating that direct railway communication by express train has now been established between Shanghai and Chengchow, Honan province, Chengchow being the junction point of the Lung-Hai and Peking-Hankow lines. According to the notice issued by Dr. C. T. Wang, it is now possible for travelers to depart from Shanghai by the 8:50 a. m. express and make connections at both Pukow and Hsuchowfu and reach Chengchow, Honan in 35 hours. Express trains on the Lung-Hai Railway leave Chengchow every Tuesday and Saturday at 7:00 a. m. and arrive at Hsuchowfu at 6:00 p. m., and trains from Hsuchow depart from that city on Thursdays and Sundays at 10:50 a. m. and arrive at Chengchow at 10:00 p. m. the same day. In each case the trains make connections with the express trains operating on the southern end of the Tientsin-Pukow line which operate three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Pukow to Hsuchow and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from Hsuchow to Pukow. Travelers wishing to go to Chenchow are requested to take the Tientsin-Pukow express at Pukow on Wednesdays which will land them in Chengchow on Thursday evening.

The Lung-Hai Railway has established rest-houses for the convenience of travelers at both Chengchow and Hsuchow.

In the United States Court for China

CARMEN LAKANILAW CASTRO, Plaintiff.
versus
FREDERICO CASIRO, Defendant.

Cause No. 3043
Civil No. 1279
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
March 9, 1928.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 9th day of March, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China.
March 9th, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of ROBERT MISHLER, Deceased

Cause No. 3047
Estate No. 674
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT MISHLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 20, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. F. ALLMAN
ADMINISTRATOR

c/o Fleming & Allman
Yokohama Specie Bank Building
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
March 20, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

ARTHUR HARVEY BUSCHMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
HESTER YATES BUSCHMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 3046
Civil No. 1280
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff it is this 14th day of March 1928, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,

Dated at Shanghai, China,
March 14 1928.

In the American Consular Court for the District of Tsinan, China.

IN RE ESTATE OF
of
Edythe F. Creamer,
Deceased.

Estate Action No. 6
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edythe F. Creamer, deceased to present the same with vouchers, to Lloyd G. Creamer at Tientsin, Chihli, China administrator of said estate, on or before September 1st, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Lloyd G. Creamer, Tientsin, Chihli, China.

Lloyd G. Creamer,
Administrator.

Tientsin, Chihli, China.
March 1, 1928.

Nationalists Move to Settle the Nanking Incident !

BY J. B. P.

Through mandates issued by the Government Council at Nanking on March 17, the Chinese Nationalist Government has taken the first definite step to bring about a settlement of the diplomatic impasse which has existed between Nationalist China and the foreign powers for practically a year, as a resul of the so-called Nanking incident of March 24, 1927. The Mandates issued by the Nationalist Government Council through the official *Kuo Min* news agency were as follows:

Mandate

"During the capture of Nanking in the third month of last year, when the Nationalist Army was busily engaged in exterminating remnants of the enemy in the midst of disorder and confusion, a part of the Army together with the local riff-raff, at the instigation of communists, daringly plundered the friendly foreign Consulates in Nanking and the residences of foreign nationals in and outside the city, to the extent even of killing and injuring Consular officials and other foreign nationals. This, indeed, is very regretable. Presently when high military commanders were informed of the incidents, separate detachments of troops were immediately dispatched to the scene to suppress further disorders. Besides putting to death on the spot the responsible soldiers, Hsu Chan-sheng, Chang Fa-kui, Wang Chen-fa, Ma Ho-sen, Hwang Chi-chang and 14 others, and the responsible local desparadoes, Yang Shen-sen, Chao Chi-yen, Chang Fa-lin, Chen Ming-sao and 28 others, the Government on the 12th of the fifth month of last year issued an order for the arrest of Lin Chu-han, Director of the Political Department of the Army, who was the principal propagator of the Incident, but a rrest has not yet been effected.

Gen. Cheng Chien, Who Commanded the Nationalist Troops at the Time of the Nanking Incident on March 24 of Last Year. Gen. Cheng is Now Commander of the Nationalist Troops in Hunan.

"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that all the military and civil authorities shall instruct their subordinates to apprehend and arrest this and other responsible culprits for prosecution and punishment according to law in order to suppress disorder at the root."

MANDATE

"Protection of foreign lives and property in China being a duty of the Government and while the Nationalist Government has repeatedly issued orders, decreeing protection to foreign residents in China, it is possible that in spite of restoration of order and peace, there might still be some disturbing elements, lurking in society to forment and incite uprisings.

"It is hereby ordered that all military and civil authorities of the provinces shall instruct their subordinates to institute a vigilant and secret detection; it being necessary to effectively suppress all misdirected movements against both Chinese and foreigners in order that all people in the country can live in peace and prosperity."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Statement

In addition to the foregoing official action of the Government Council, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in an interview with newspaper correspondents in Nanking on March 17, declared that the first matter which the Government planned to take up was the settlement of the Nanking incident. Gen Chiang said:

The Nanking incident has already been discussed by the Central Political Council, and the following two basic principles have been proposed for observation in the negotiations:

1—All discussions must be entered into on the initiative of the Nationalist Government without coersion from the outside or conditional demands.

2—All questions pertaining to the settlement of the case must be discussed in a spirit of equality.

General Chiang also took advantage of the opportunity to declare that "in all matters pertaining to foreign relations, the Nationalist Government is willing to deal fairly and sincerely if the Powers do not in any way impede the Nationalist Revolution."

At the same time the mandates pertaining to the Nanking incident were issued the Government Council issued further orders decreeing protection to foreign nationals in China.

Hwang Fu Authorized to Negotiate

The Government Council at Nanking has authorized Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government to institute negotiations with the British and American authorities for a settlement of the Nanking incident. It has been reported that the Nationalist Government has already reached an informal understanding with the Japanese and French Governments regarding their claims resulting from the Nanking incident, but there has been no official statement from any quarter on this point. It is known that the French and Japanese Ministers have been in Nanking and the Japanese have already returned their consul to Nanking, which indicates that some understanding has been reached.

The chief problem in settling the Nanking affair from the standpoint of the Nationalist Government, is involved in the negotiations with the British and Americans since the losses of these two nationalities were much larger than the losses of all other foreigners put together. When John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister was in Shanghai recently he had an informal conference with Hwang Fu and while the Nanking incident was only mentioned incidentally, the way was paved for further conversations between representatives of the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs and E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul-General at Shanghai, and while there has been no public announcement from the American standpoint it is known that MacMurray has received instructions from Washington outlining generally the procedure from the American standpoint.

The British Side

From the standpoint of the British claims arising from the Nanking incidents of last year, the negotiations have been conducted directly between Hwang Fu and Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China who is now in Shanghai. Since both the British and American Governments have notified their Ministers in China to the effect that there is to be no insistence upon the punishment of Gen. Cheng Chien, who commanded the Nationalist troops at the time Nanking was captured in March last year and shortly following which the foreigners were attacked and their properties looted, the settlement of the affair has to do chiefly with reparation for damage to property and indemnity for the foreigners who were killed.

Fifty-One Chinese Executed

According to the mandate issued by the Nationalist Government on March 17 and published at the beginning of this discussion, 51 Chinese soldiers and "Nanking desperados" who were chiefly responsible for the attacks on the foreigners and their properties, have been executed and in addition an order for the arrest of Lin Chu-han has been issued. Lin Chu-han, who was the director of the political department of the Nationalist Army at the time of the capture of Nanking on March 23, 1927 is alleged to have been the "principal propagator" of the plot against the foreigners. Lin disappeared several months ago and is supposed to have departed from China.

In view of the action which the Nationalist Government has already taken in the punishment of those directly responsible and of the decision of the Powers not to insist upon the punishment of Gen. Cheng Chien, about the only thing remaining is the question of reparation for property destroyed and indemnification for the foreigners killed. As to the matter of an apology on the part of the Nationalist authorities, it is understood that the Government is prepared to make same as soon as the reparations question has been settled.

The Powers' Note of April 11, 1927.

The Note which the American, British, French, Japanese and Italian Governments presented to the Chinese Nationalists last year following the Nanking incident was as follows:

"Under instructions of the American, British, French,

Italian and Japanese Governments, the undersigned (Shanghai Consuls) are directed by the diplomatic representatives of their several countries in China to present to you the following terms for the prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against their nationals committed by Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24 last:

1—Adequate punishment of the commanders of the troops responsible for the murders, personal injuries and indignities and material damage done, as also of all persons found to be implicated.

2—Apology in writing by the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist armies, including an express written undertaking to refrain from all forms of violence and agitation against foreign lives and property.

3—Complete reparation for personal injuries and material damage done.

"Unless the Nationalist authorities demonstrate to the satisfaction of the interested Governments their intention to comply promptly with these terms the said Governments will find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate."

The Nanking Incident

The attacks on foreigners which were made on the day following the occupation of Nanking by the Nationalist troops on March 23, 1927, resulted in the murder of five foreigners, Dr. J. W. Williams, American, Vice-President of Nanking University; Mr. Huber, British Harbor Master and Dr. L. S. Smith, British port doctor and a French and Italian Catholic priest. A British sailor on the Emerald was struck by a sniper's bullet and later died. In addition to those killed, Bertram Giles, British Consul, Captain Spear, British Intelligence officer, Major Nomoto and Police Superintendent Mori, Japanese, and Miss Anna Moffett, an American Presbyterian missionary, were wounded.

The British, American and Japanese consulates were looted and the Consuls with their families and staffs only succeeded in escaping after much difficulty and many indignities. The American Consul John K. Davis, Mrs. Davis and their children and several members of the American and British communities were marooned in the Standard Oil Compound and were only rescued after the British Cruiser Emerald and the American destroyers Noa and Preston had fired a barrage of shrapnel around the "Socony Hill" which drove off the attackers and enabled the foreigners to escape over the city wall. The British Consul, Mr. Giles and members of the consular staff as well as members of the faculty of Nanking University were saved largely as a result of the activities of the Chinese Swastika Society (Red Cross) who were delegated to this service by the Nationalist Military Commanders.

There has been no public announcement of the total amount of property losses suffered by the various foreigners, but it is understood that a statement of the American losses has been sent to Washington for audit before presentation to the Nationalist Government. The British losses, owing to the looting of the International Export Company, a British packing plant, are said to be considerably larger than the American losses, but the American losses are also said to be considerable.

The Demand for Intervention

The Nanking incident and other events following the occupation of the Yangtsze Valley such as the over-running of the British Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang, by the Nationalist military forces in the spring of 1927 brought a culmination to efforts on the part of foreigners in China to bring about foreign military intervention. Propaganda along this line had been conducted in China and in London for several years so that when the Nanking incident occurred, every possible effort was made by certain foreign interests backed up chiefly by the British press in China to precipitate armed intervention on the part of the Powers. As a result of this propaganda and the increasing disturbed situation in China, the Powers, chiefly Great Britain, America and Japan sent troops, Marines and naval forces to China. However, the movement toward intervention, aside from the garrisoning of troops in Shanghai was blocked by a declaration on the part of President Coolidge stating that the United States had no intentions of intervening in a military way in the Chinese situation.

KIMONOS & HAORIS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES KLINCK Deceased.	Cause No. 3016 Estate No. 668A NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES KLINCK deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before September 20, 1928, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SCHUHL & SCHOENFELD
ATTORNEYS FOR THE EXECUTORS
141 Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI CHINA.

Shanghai, China,
March 8, 1928.

NOTICE

Chinese Government Land Tax Office

Holders of Title Deeds both Chinese and Foreign Registered, Shanghai, are requested to make their tax payments at the following office before the end of April, 1928.

Ziar Jen Zue, Director
Chinese Government Land Tax Office
112A Peking Road,
Shanghai.

上海縣年租局
長局謝純如

Men and Events

J. Britt Franklin has arrived in Shanghai from New York to join the staff of the National City Bank.

W, S. Leonard, manufacturers' agent of Shanghai is planning to depart on a business trip to the United States on April 21.

The Rev. Dr. R. C. Beebe, for many years engaged in missionary work in China, died at his home in the United States on March 13.

V. Parks Woods of the dental firm of Isenman, Smith and Woods, is at the Shanghai Country Hospital recovering from an appendicitis operation.

The Rev. Carleton Lacy addressed the congregation of Community Church, Shanghai on Sunday, March 18 on the subject, "Orthodox Heresy."

There was a large attendance at the annual St. Patrick's Day Ball in Shanghai which was held on the evening of Saturday, March 17 at the Carlton Cafe.

Clement J. Smith, vice-president of the American International Underwriters who has been in New York for some time, is returning to Shanghai shortly.

It was announced in the British House of Commons on March 16 that the cost of the British troops sent to China was £1,026,500 in 1926 and £3,090,000 for 1927.

T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance has announced that $10,000,000 in new Nationalist bonds secured on the 2½ percent Customs revenue, have been sold.

S. W. Hamilton of the Peking staff of the National City Bank has been transferred to Shanghai. Gordon V. Ball of the Shanghai staff has been transferred to Peking.

J. M. Major, travelling accountant with the Dollar Steamship Line who has been confined to the Country Hospital at Shanghai, suffering from pneumonia, has recovered.

Miss Margaret Powell who has been ill at the Country Hospital for several days following an operation for the removal of her tonsils, has recovered and returned to her home.

Edward Pimley, agent for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company at Manila, has returned to the United States on a business trip. Mr. Pimley was formerly stationed in Shanghai.

Edward Kann, Shanghai exchange broker, and author of a standard work on Chinese currency, lectured before the students of Shanghai College last week on the subject, "Indian Currency Reform."

General Li Chi-sum commander of the imlitary forces at Canton, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders at Nanking.

The Bank of China in Shanghai is shortly putting in circulation $600,000 in new "Chung-San" memorial silver dollars which were recently coined in the Government mint at Hangchow, Chekiang province.

Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai has asked the Consular Body at Shanghai to warn foreigners against hunting in the vicinity of the Woosung Forts owing to the possibility of "untoward incidents."

Frank S. Williams, recently appointed U. S. Registrar of China Trade Act companies, has arrived in Shanghai from Washington and will have his headquarters in the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Dollar Building, Shanghai.

G. D. Woodyard formerly a member of the staff of Fobes and Company of Shanghai, who has been in America for some time on a business trip has returned to China and will be connected with the American Trading Company in Tientsin.

Miss Nancy Miller, an American woman, was married on March 17 to H. H. Tukoji Rao III, formerly the Maharaja of Indore, India. The engagement of the American woman to the Indian prince which was announced last year, caused an international sensation.

According to a *Reuter* report from Mukden on March 17 a number of Japanese and Chinese business men have formed a company capitalized at $1,000,000 for the manufacture of morphia. The report stated that the Fengtien officials have given their approval of the enterprise.

Huang Pai-chao, commissioner of public utilities at Shanghai has been appointed acting mayor in the absence of Gen. Chang Ting-fan who is now in Nanking consulting the Government Council regarding the boundaries of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District.

Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, March 17 for the purpose of conferring with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister. Mr. Hwang was accompanied by G. Zay Wood, head of the American and European Section of the Ministry.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Ho Yin-chin have been elected president and dean respectively of the new military academy which recently was established in Nanking. The new Nanking Military Academy takes the place of the Whampoa Military Academy at Canton which has been abolished.

Dr. Ralph A. Ward of the Methodist Mission at Foochow has recently published three pamphlets dealing with conditions in Fukien province. The titles are, "The First Chinese President of the Foochow Anglo-Chinese College," "Political Conditions in Foochow," and "A Chinese Admiral Rebuilds a Battle-field."

J. Marvin Howes, clerk of the U. S. Court for China, has also been appointed clerk, ex-officio, of the U. S. Consular Court, according to announcement of Judge Milton D. Purdy on Saturday, March 17. In the event that the U. S. Court for China and the Consular Court are sitting at the same time, L. T. Kenake, assistant clerk of the Court will function.

A Russian named Bourlakoff who was arrested in Shanghai last week on suspicion of being a Soviet agent, was brought before the Provisional Court on Saturday, March 17 and ordered deported by Judge Liang. One of the British police officers testified that the Russian had been guilty of distributing propaganda among members of the British forces in Shanghai.

Fraulein Claerenore Stinnes, a daughter of the late Hugo Stinnes of Germany, arrived in Peking on March 17 in a motor car after a trip through the Balkans, Angora, Syria, Persia, Caucasia, Russia, Siberia and Mongolia. She was accompanied by M. Soederstroem, a Swedish moving picture photographer. The motor car was an Adler six-cylinder sedan.

George Kin-Leung, Chinese writer, delivered an address before the members of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai at luncheon on March 20, the meeting being held at the Union Club of China. R. T. Peyton Griffin, assistant editor of the *North China Daily News* presided. The title of Mr. Kin Leung's address was "The Feminine Factor in Peking Drama Today."

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe professor of government at Harvard University, who has been in Honan province for sometime investigating conditions has arrived at Nanking and after several days there will return to Shanghai prior to proceeding to North China and Korea. Dr. Holcombe's address in Nanking is in care of T. S. Chien, the Ministry of Education, Nationalist Government.

According to a dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* the Soviet Government has recently reached an understanding with the Mongolian Government for the construction of a railway connecting the Trans-Siberian line at Khakta with Urga, the capital of Mongolia. The Moscow Government will advance the money in the form of a loan to be defrayed from the earnings of the new line.

John Crowley, a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police department was accidentally killed while leading a raid on a gang of alleged kidnappers in the Chapei section of Shanghai on Thursday, March 15. Mr, Crowley, who is a sub-inspector, leaned over to examine the body of one of the kidnappers who was killed when his revolver dropped from its holster and striking the ground exploded. The bullet struck Crowley in the eye killing him almost instantly.

The Federation of Street Unions of Shanghai on March 16 passed a resolution to be sent to the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding that the Chinese residents of the International Settlement be granted nine members on the Shanghai Municipal Council and demanding in case this is not granted, "that the Chinese ratepayers refrain from paying taxes for the second quarter of 1928 and that steps be taken immediately to restore the Settlement to Chinese control.

The February-March number of the *Meifoo Shield*, house organ of the North China branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, contains on the front cover a handsome reproduction in colors of a Japanese print. The leading article in the issue is entitled "The Row Over Russian Oil" and gives Socony's side of the controversy with the Royal Dutch Company. There is also an interesting article on Japanese Prints by J. S. Happer, a number of excellent illustrations showing the various ways in which the Socony products are transported in China and a number of news notes about movements of the Socony staff.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Y. G. Chen
陳裕光
(Chen Yu-kwang)

Dr. Y. G. Chen President of the University of Nanking is a native of Chekiang province where he was born on March 8, 1893. After graduation from the University of Nanking in 1915 he devoted his time during 1915-1916 to a study of the Chinese classics, until the time he went to America in 1916 at private expense. He first entered the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, as a special student in chemistry. From 1917 to 1922 he was engaged in graduate work under the direction of the Faculty of Pure Science of Columbia University, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1918, and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1922. He was elected a member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma XI, honorary chemical and scientific fraternities, in 1919 and 1922. While in America he was elected General Manager of *The Chinese Students' Monthly*, 1919-1920; and President of the Chinese Students' Club of Columbia University for 1920 and 1921; and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Famine Relief Drive in America, 1920-1921. In 1922 Dr. Chen returned to China, going to Peking, where, until 1925 he was head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry at the Peking National Normal University. During this time he also served as Dean of the Administration and for two years acted as Chairman of the University Council, acting for the President of the institution. In the fall of 1925 Dr. Chen returned to the University of Nanking and the following year was made Dean of the College of Arts and Science. He was elected President of the University in November 1927, his present addrees being University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

When You Think of PAINT Think of CAMPBELL

H. B. Campbell

14 Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Wells Novelizes the Coal Strike

MEANWHILE—The Picture of a Lady, by H. G. Wells; London, Ernest Benn, Ltd., Bouverie House, E. C. 4.

Mr. Wells in "Meanwhile" has hit upon the interesting plan of telling about the British coal strike in the form of a novel, wherein the characters consisting of a group of Englishmen and Englishwomen and one American are placed in the celebrated garden of La Mortola near Ventimiglia on the border between France and Italy.

The characters are ordinary folk enjoying an outing when news of the British coal strike is brought in the cables from London. Col. Bullace, retired British army officer, a foe of the Bolsheviks who thinks the Russian Reds are behind all the evil in the world, and who is always getting egg on his mustache at meals, immediately rushes back to England to save the country. Lady Catherine does likewise and gets a job driving a car distributing anti-Bolshevik literature during the newspaper-strike.

The story is mostly about Philip Rylands, who suddenly discovers that his income of £20,000 a year is derived from the coal industry and that everything is not all well with that industry. His wife, Mrs. Rylands, who is expecting a child also does some thinking and writing and learns how to keep her husband.

There is much interesting discussion of present-day British officialdom and the state of public opinion in England. The title, "Meanwhile" is derived from the usual expression when conversation deals with the heavenly state of the future when there will be no more industrial troubles, but ***meanwhile*** what are we going to do about the situation. The book is an argument for liberal thought and a conscious effort to bring about some solution of problems in the meanwhile. It is interesting and worth reading.

B. J.

A Novel of Yunnan

"In a Yunnan Courtyard" by Louise Jordan Miln. "A Novel of Modern China". Stokes $2.00.

In Mrs. Miln's new book, the plot is the best part of the story, the style the worst, and the presentation of China the most doubtful.

So much for keeping one's review in the manner of the book reviewed—which in this case means one of sweeping generalization. Descending to more solid ground, however, one still finds that the plot is undoubtedly enthralling, even to the point of keeping the would-be sleeper from his bed. But, for all that, it is a plot which can only exert its full gripping power when its outlines have been learnt at second-hand before starting. This is due to the obscurity of the style. Not that the majority of the book does not provide easy, and some very delightful, reading, but that every here and there occur little passages which, owing to their verbal obscurity, cannot but hold up the reader—and that seemingly without any particular object. For example, who could possibly, at a single glance, guess the meaning of the following: "The safe open his again, curious, he found the cat-corpse where it lay mangled and broken"? Or again, what is the point of the following so pellucid arrangement of words: "And to be known as Kwan-Yin-ko's brother he held a precious crown of life"?

The only justification for this kind of thing is that perhaps it is intentional, and aimed to prevent the reader just drifting along in unthinking enjoyment of the tale.

A more serious objection to the book is its exaggerations. Only those, of course, who have lived for many years in China have any real right to level such a charge, for doubtless anything is possible in the Celestial Kingdom. But it is just those people—some of them, at least—who cannot get away with Mrs. Miln's exaggerations, and who much regret that they are forced by the interest of the story to read it to a finish. Personally, I find these exaggerations, if such they be, rather charming. And how many of these superior older residents have ever set foot within that far province of Yunnan? I like to imagine that there is still a fairy land somewhere in the world, a land where even the poorest workers often stop to gaze at the stars and the flowers and the moon. Moreover, Mrs. Miln's book will be a corrective to the many equally untrue books which depict China as nothing but a

land of dirt. Both these extreme pictures, of course, will sometimes fall into the hands of sceptics, who will react by opposites. But the majority of people probably are influenced positively by what they read, and therefore "In a Yunnan Courtyard" may do good work; for it is certain that most Anglo-Saxons have an ingrained superiority complex where China is concerned, so that scornful books on the subject are apt to cut more ice than appreciative books. And since the average mind is incapable of being much influenced by unprejudiced, dispassionate books, the conclusion is, that what we want now is just such a book as this of Mrs. Miln's, enthusiastic, imaginative, faery posing as fact. And who indeed shall say that it is *not* a Novel of Modern Yunnan? But certainly not "A Novel of Modern China".

J. D. M.

A Criticism of Russia

Bolshevist Russia; By Anton Karlgren; London: George Allen Unwin Ltd.

The author of this book claims to have visited Russia on several occasions before the Revolution. Since the Bolshevist Revolution he states he has devoted his time to a study of the social, political and economic affairs of Russia, This book is the result. The book was originally written in Swedish, the author being a professor at the university of Copenhagen.

Mr. Karlgren finds that the chief power in Russia is not in the hands of the workers; but in the hands of the Communists who control rigour and partiality. He says: "To work among the masses in any other way than with whip in hand they do not understand, the habit of ruling by force has become second nature to them."

Those workers who are not Communist are studiously shut out from all participation in political or social work. The government does not give to the majority of the lower classes any share of power; on the contrary, "forces them under a very oppressive rule."

He finds that every Communist thinks himself a king of Russia and does what he pleases, ignoring all laws. "The chairman of a village Soviet in the government of Jekaterinoslav was actually arrested charged with vile misconduct, cruel oppression of the peasants, and violation of forty women."

The author finds that the Bolshevist as social builders have failed. They proved ill-qualified for the task. While in Soviet Russia the author found no freedom of movement, and was forced to see what the Soviet authorities wanted him to see, and not what he wanted to see. He mentions several unpleasant experiences.

The industrial development of Russia has been enormous on paper, but little in fact. He finds that the figures of industrial development published by the Soviet government are misleading. The incompetence of the Bolshevist is illustrated by the statement. "A workman in a comb factory describes how these works, employing a total of thirty-one men, have fifteen persons from the director, downwards, on the official staff. In times gone by the factory was managed by the owner alone, with the help of one foreman."

He likewise does not find any improvement in the general condition of the moujiks under Bolshevist rule. The farmers are cheated of their produce. No consideration is given to them and the iron heel of the Soviet is crushing them. "A poor peasant woman, leading a hungry child, goes to the Soviet farm and begs to get milk for a week on credit, as her own cow is ill. But the inspector drives her off, with "We do not keep a dairy for you."

The Soviet system is unpopular with the peasants and the propaganda does not appeal to them any more.

There is no equality of law in the Bolshevist Russia. The communist is generally above the law, while the poor bourgeois is punished severely on the least pretence. The author says, "A bourgeois had been murdered and the offender was condemned—so the judgment ran—to five years' "isolation", but, it was added, in view of his proletarian birth, the punishment has been reduced to two years; and with regard further to his well-attested service in the Red Army, the court feels able to reduce this to one year's "isolation".

Many Russian scholars and scientists have supported the Soviet government as this is the only way left to keep starvation away. If they disagree, they must suffer and live in starvation and misery. Sometimes they are forced to sign propaganda documents to show that they are satisfied, and that the cause of science is progressing well in Russia.

The author claims he is sincere, but the one-sidedness of his condemnation of every thing in the U. S. S. R. largely distroys the usefulness of the book.

H. P. Shastri.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

March 14-15—Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway Company announces plans for formation of life insurance company with capital of $2,000,000 to operate throughout Manchuria—Military situation becoming tense in Tsungchow and Tsining areas in Shantung where troops of Feng Yu-hsiang and Sun Chuan-fang are facing each other—*Toho* report from Peking states that military situation also acute in region of Peking-Hankow Railway where Feng Yu-hsiang is beginning rapid advance in cooperation with Yen Ysi-shan of Shansi; rumored that Chang Tso-ling may remove Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli owing to excessive taxation—Japanese report from Hongkong alleges Gen. Li Chi-sum is trying to borrow $30,000,000 from British interests in Hongkong in exchange for concession to connect the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow Railways—Severe fighting at Wuhsueh between 4th division of 2nd army and 4th independent division of 6th army, according to report from Hankow which states that Gen. Li Mei-kuang from Kiangsi was successful and took Gen. Ho Tui-ting of 4th division a prisoner—Feng Yu-hsiang issues further orders on protection of foreigners and their properties—Italian Consul at Hankow goes to Honan to interview Feng Yu-hsiang—Nanking Government Council appoints Chang Chi-yung as president of high court of Honan; orders drafting of regulations for newly constituted tariff commission—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi reports that military activities in Hunan are completed and that he will shortly be ready to participate in Northern Expedition—Reported that Gen. Li Chi-sum and Chen Ming-shu of Canton may shortly visit Nanking—Wu-Han Branch of Central Political Council to be inaugurated on April 1—Chekiang province sends artillery corps to front—Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs announces that all Russians, both reds and whites must register by March 31, otherwise they will be subject to severe penalties—Kiangsu provincial government prohibits export of rice—Nationalists instructs Commissioner of Customs to take over examination of Chinese pilots—Shanghai Public Safety Bureau of Chinese area orders extention of police service—Ministry of Finance reports that half of the $16,000,000 bond issue has been subscribed—Chinese ratepayers in British concession in Tiensin ordered to register in preparation for next election of councillors—Chang Nai-yen, president of Kiangsu University announces campaign to raise $300,000 for constructing new buildings—Nanking appropriates $250,000 monthly for support of air service at front under command of Gen. Chang Ching-yu—Eighteen more communists arrested in Wuchang—Peking report by *Kuo Wen* states that Yeh Kung-cho may be appointed Minister of Communications.

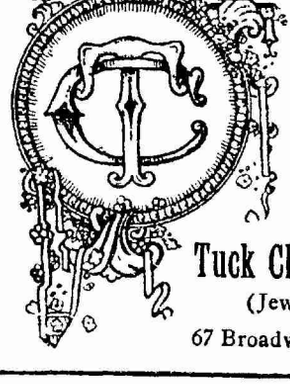
March 15—Toho message from Peking states that Peking and Nanking Governments have reached understanding on continuance of Postal Administration, in accordance with which both North and South will appoint a Directorate General of Posts and that H. Picard-Destelan, French co-director will serve in both North and South China—Trouble at Amoy resulting from Japanese arrest of alleged Korean revolutionists, continues, the Kuomintang forcing stringent boycott of Japanese steamers—Tan Yen-kai appointed Acting Chairman of Central Political Council at Nanking during absence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at front—Nanking Political Committee creates Foreign Relations Committee composed of Tan Yen-kai, Chiang Kai-shek, Hwang Fu, C. T. Wang, Li Shih-tseng, Wu Tze-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Ching-kiang and H. H. Kung—Nanking Political Council orders drafting regulations for settlement of disputes between capital and labor—44th army under Gen. Feng Tin-yin arrives at Hangchow from Kiangsu on way to Northern front—Nanking Foreign Ministry sends Yin Yu-keng to Japan as special representative—C. T. Wang, director-general of Lung-Hai issues regulations that the allotment of cars shall be made by the railway authorities, that there shall be no interference with cars by the military, that special military taxes on the railway be abolished—Chu Li-ho assumes office as vice-Minister of Justice—Nationalist Government forbids use in their territory of memorial stamps issued by Chang Tso-ling containing his picture—Chang Tso-ling orders enforcement of martial law in Peking area owing to reports of uprisings—Li Hsuan-yu, alleged Communist arrested at Shanghai taken to Nanking for investigation.

March 16—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states that Sir Miles Lampson has practically reached understanding with Nationalist officials at Shanghai for settlement of Nanking incident, the British to forego demands for punishment of

Gen. Cheng Chien and the Nationalists to offer settlement for losses suffered and make apology—Peking Tariff Autonomy Commission decides that the transitory tariff should be enforced from July 1, tariff autonomy from Jan. 1, 1929 and abolish likin from Jan. 1, 1930—Kwangtung division of Central Political Council notifies Peking that report of deal with Hongkong to link up Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow Railways, absolutely untrue—Nanking making preparations for receiving Sir Miles Lampson—T. V. Soong, Nationalist Finance Minister reports that $10,000,000 of second issue of 2½ percent surtax bonds sold—Nanking Ministry of Finance announces regulations for opening branch office of Ministry of Finance in Shanghai, the Shanghai office to be depositary of government revenues, have charge of government loans, currency system, government monopolies, deposits and disbursements at Shanghai; office to be in charge of a director under instructions of Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance—Nanking Military Council claims to have discovered irregularities on Tientsin-Pukow Railway where military officials have been shipping rice for private merchants as military supplies at reduced rates—Gen. Chang Ting-fan, mayor of Greater Shanghai in Nanking trying to work out boundaries of Special Shanghai-Woosung Administrative district—Bank of China receives $600,000 in Sun Yat-sen memorial dollars from Hangchow mint—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek prohibits smoking at military head-quarters—Nationalist Government orders four automobiles from Shanghai for use in entertaining Sir Miles Lampson in Nanking—261 cases of ammunitiou valued at $1,000,000 arrive at Tsingtao from Germany—Serious banditry along border of Kiangsu and Shantung, many villages being completely wiped out—Chang Tso-ling orders another military conference in Peking—Gen. Cheng Chien asks Wu-Han authorities for $2,000,000 for rehabilitation of Hunan.

March 17—Generals Li Chi-sum and Chen Ming-shu depart from Hongkong for Shanghai on British steamer Mantua—Peking report by *Toho* states Chang Tso-ling has ordered the 25th, 26th and 20th Brigades of 20th Fengtien army to move immediately against Feng Yu-hsiang; clashes already occured at Shihlipu and Heilungho when Feng's troops attempted to cross the Chang River near Santai; Fengtien General Yu Hsueh-chang claims he has advanced his armored train to Tzechow; Chang Tso-ling orders another military conference, summoning Chang Tso-hsiang, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Hsueh-liang, Yang Yu-ting to the Capital—Peking Diplomats protest against new postal understanding between Nanking and Peking—Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister discusses Nanking incident with Sir Miles Lampson—Gen. Li Chi-sum, commander of Nationalist troops in Kwangtung province orders discontinuance of all anti-foreign movements, also ordering discontinuance of use of such slogans as "Down with Imperialists,"; Japanese *Toho* report claims that Gen. Li has also ordered all anti-Japanese agitations stopped—Nanking issues through *Kuo Min* mandate announcing execution of 51 soldiers and "Nanking desperados" who were responsible for Nanking incident of 1927 and also orders arrest of Lin Chu-han, former head of political department of Nationalist army who was the chief instigator of Nanking incident; mandate also orders for protection of foreign lives and properties; Chiang Kai-shek states that Nanking Political Council has recommended settlement of Nanking incident on basis of fairness and without coersion—Nanking states that purpose of Li Chi-sum's visit is to discuss Northern expedition and rehabilitation of Kwangtung and Kwangsi province—Freight service on Shanghai-Hangchow line suspended owing to military use of cars—Nanking forbids billeting of troops in private homes—Quo Tai-chi asks foreigners to cease hunting in vicinity of Woosung forts in order to prevent incidents—Gen. Chu Pei-teh appointed chairman of Kiangsi provincial government—Fighting breaks out between Fengtien and Shansi in, northern Shansi at Lungchuankwan and the Shuttasho River—German Minister at Peking leaving shortly for home to be away for six months—Sun Chuan-fang demands more ammunition from Chang Tso-ling—Nationalists appoint Gen. Kuo Ju-tung to cooperate with Fan Shou-tsung against Yang Sen on Upper Yangtsze.

March 18-19—Liu Shang-chin, civil governor of Fengtien, according to *Toho* message from Peking, has held conference with Chang Tso-ling regarding the depreciated currency situation in Manchuria and have decided to raise a loan of $25,000,000 cash, $5,000,000 of which from the Bank of China and the rest from Chinese in Manchuria—Peking Cabinet protests alleged plans of Nationalists to dispose of the property of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to a "certain foreign country" for Tls. 14,000,000—Feng Yu-hsiang issues proclamation to people of war zone declaring that China will never have peace until Fengtien and Shantung militarists are eliminated; that people should realize that temporary sacrifices will be compensated for by future lasting peace and happiness; that Kuomintang is devoted to helping the farmers and laborers; that the people should rise up and help the Kuomintang;—Generals Lu Chung-lin and Liu Chen-hwa appointed commander and vice-commander of North Route Kuominchun army—Nanking issues order for concentration of 4th army—Kiangsu provincial government orders that all alleged Communists arrested in future must be delivered over to the Special Criminal Court for trial—Serious fighting between Shansi and Fengtien forces at Liehchuenling in Northern Shansi, Shansi claiming advantage—Shanghai arsenal sends more munitions to battle lines-Nanking organizes special propaganda corps of 1,400 men chosen from the officers corps and party training school—Practically all troops at Nanking have crossed Yangtsze for service at front—Kung Shih-tseng, commander of Woosung forts at Shanghai issues instructions for special precautions owing to reports of Northern Fleet attack—Canton report states that several ships flying the Russian flag were sighted near Hainan Island and some were captured and found carrying arms—Gen. Li Ming-chung returns to Honan and joins Feng Yu-hsiang—Fengtien troops concentrating at Huaijen to resist attack by Shansi troops under Gen. Fan Chung—Chang Tso-ling mobilizes troops at Paotingfu under Gen. Yoong Tsung for purpose of drive against Nationalists on three routes, Peking—Hankow line, Western Shantung and Southern Chihli—Delegates from Generals Cheng Chien, Bei Tsung-chi and Hu Chung-tsu go to Honan to interview Feng Yu-hsiang—Band of fifteen alleged kidnappers under bandit leader Chen Lao-su arrested in Nanking—Message from Taiyuanfu, Shansi states that Fengtien airplane dropped bombs on Hsiaokow, Tichiangyin and Tatung—*Kuo Wen* report states that Sir Miles Lampson British Minister and Hwang Fu Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs will go to Nanking on March 19.



Established 1901, 26 years of experince and judgment gained during this period are at your service.

Tuck Chang & Co.

(Jewellers)

67 Broadway, Shanghai

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotation

Mar. 20 Swan Culbertson & Co. Tel. 1889-8990

Market Closed Trregular Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	154½	160½
American Can (Common)	84½	83⅛
American Radiator (Common)	141	141
Anaconda Copper (Common)	56	55⅛
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	77½	77¼
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	179⅞	180½
American Tobacco "B"	167½	167
Bank of Montreal	346	349
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	60	60¼
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	119¾	119¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	211¼	213¼
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	63⅞	65½
Cerro de Pasco	62¼	63¼
Coty Incorporated	144¾	145
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	353⅞	356
Fox Film "A"	79	79
General Motors (Common)	163	168¼
International Match, Pfd.	114⅞	111¾
International Product Corp.	78½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	92¼	91⅜
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	107	107⅜
Mack Trucks (Common)	75⅝	93⅞
Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd.	111	111
New York Central (Common)	165¾	171½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	66¾	65⅜
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	37	39
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	50¼
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	143	137
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	142½	146
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63½	63¼

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar. 8st	Sale Price Mar 15th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Mar, 15th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	111	110¾	7.07
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105¼	105½	6.99
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¼	102½	6.37
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	100¼	100¼	5.98
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98¼	98¼	7.14
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	104¼	103⅞	6.59
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	87½	84½	6.43
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107⅝	107⅜	6.37
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	100¼	100⅜	6.97
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge, S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¼	104¼	6.56
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	100	99¾	6.51
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98⅜	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	101	101	6.39
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	101	100¾	6.92
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Pfd. Stock	97	96½	7.25
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	109	109	6.42
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	98½	99	7.07
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	765	764	2.62
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	107¼	107	6.93
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	73	Mutilated	——
Belgian National Railway Co. Paticipating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield					7.25
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	——	93	6.52
Vertientes Sugar	7	Nov. 1, 1942	——	100¾	6.92
Saxon Public Works	6½	May 1, 1951	——	97	6.76

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

(*Continued from page 127*)

Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	50¼	52
Southern Railway (Common)	146⅞	147
Standard Oil of California	54⅝	55⅞
„ „ of New Jersey	38⅝	39
Standard Oil of New York	29⅞	30⅜
„ „ of Indiana	72⅜	73¼
Texas Corporation (Common)	51⅛	51¾
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	mutilated	122
Union Carbide	150¼	148¼
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	193¼	194
Wright Aeronautical	87¼	85½
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	90¼	91½
United States Rubber (Common)	43½	46¼
United States Realty & Imp. Co.	65¼	64
United States Steel	145⅝	146½
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	94½	94¾
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½% 1952	94½	94¾
General Cigar	69	69½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	77¼	75⅝
Lorillard Company (Common)	40½	41⅜

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 21, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations, the price of Bar Silver in London is to-day at precisely the same level as peron this day last week, namely, 26 7/16d. oz for two months forward delive y. London advices report the market quiet.

The official T/T rates have remainary edestationary throughout the week, T/T on London 2/6 3/4d., New York 62 1/2, but business was done invariably at higher levels.

The volume of business done in exchange transactions has increased considierably during the past frw days, the aggregate turnover having reached a large fi.ure. More activity has also been shown in exchange effecting Imports and Exports, and market conditions appear to be more healthy and improving. The local market closes quiet and steady, with the following T/T rates available, London 2/7 1/16d., New York 63 1/16, Yen 74 7/16.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 54,759,000 an increase of Tls. 449 000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 84,710,000 an increase of $ 1,160,000

Estimated value Tls. 115 750,000 as against Tls. 138,342,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 15	Friday Mar. 16	Sat. Mar. 17	Mon. Mar. 19	Tuesday Mar. 20	Wed. Mar. 21
Bank's selling rates		*opening*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6 760	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4
D/Dfts „	—	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16
4 m/s „	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	170.740	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4
T/T France	1,590,400	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	62.520	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
T/T Demand		62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8
T/T Hamburg		261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2
T/T H'kong	79.330	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4
T/T Japan	75.040	75 1/4	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8
T/T Batavia	154 740	154 3/4	154 3/4	155	155	155	155
T/T Straits	91.420	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.760	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4
4 m/s „ D/P	—	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8
6 m/s „ B/L Cred D/A	2/9.072	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,660.600	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.895	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8
4 m/s „ Docs	—	66 1/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Mar. 15th	Mar. 16th	Mar. 17th	Mar. 19th	Mar. 20th	Mar. 21st
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 7/8	26 15/16	26 7/16	26 7/16	26 1/2	26 7/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G $ 57 1/4	G. $. 57 1/4	G. $. 57 3/8	G. $. 57 1/2	G $ 57 1/2	G. $ 57 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 360.00	Tls. 365.20	Tls 365.20	Tls 363.50	Tls. 364.20	Tls. 365.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.2875	72 275	72.2875	72.3875	72.425	72.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	Nil	Nil	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 488 1/2
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 5/8
„ 4 „	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 3/8
„ 6 „	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 3/16